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THE STANDARD FOR 1891.

In accordance with the announcement made by Henry George in the issue of December 10, I shall on January 1, become editor and proprietor of THE STANDARD. I shall at once change its form and increase the number of its pages, and I shall endeavor to otherwise improve the paper by carrying out plans that experience has suggested to me during the year or more that I have practically been its editor.

Of course THE STANDARD will continue to be the organ and exponent of the single tax. It will give the news of the movement and keep a sharp lookout for everything related to it. On the other hand, it will be a weekly review of public affairs and an exponent of current thought on social and economic problems from the standpoint of "The New Political Economy."

In order that this may be accomplished, and, in fact, in order that anything worth doing may be done, the paper must pay its way, and it cannot be profitably produced at the present price. The existing subscription price might have proven satisfactory if it were not for the fact that the readers of the paper distinctly prefer to buy it at the newsstands instead of subscribing directly for it. More than half of the edition is thus disposed of, and that portion of the circulation has never yielded any profit worth considering.

This could not be otherwise. The mere cost of handling and distributing the paper in this way absorbs a large proportion of the money received for it, leaving a narrow margin of profit to publisher, news company and newsdealer. Hereafter, then, the price of THE STANDARD per single copy will be TEN CENTS. This change necessitates an increase in the subscription price to THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, since newsdealers will not consent to handle a paper which is mailed to subscribers at about five cents a copy and offered on the stands at twice that price.

This change will not take effect, however, until January 1, 1891, and until that date subscriptions will be received at the old rate of \$2.50 per year or \$1.25 for six months, in advance. As I am forced to increase the subscription price because of the necessary change in the price of single copies, I shall be glad to have as many of the old readers of the paper as possible take advantage of this offer. Make all checks payable to THE STANDARD.

I fully anticipate that the action thus announced will call forth much criticism, and in some cases work hardship. It cannot be helped, however. If the single tax men of America wish an organ and exponent of their principles maintained on the high level on which THE STANDARD has been conducted, they must make such an organ not only self-sustaining, but sufficiently profitable to enable its editor to command the services of a wider circle of writers, and thus, through its general merit, reach a larger constituency. I believe that our friends are ready, even at some sacrifice, to sustain such an effort, now that the responsibility is on them. I promise them, if they do so, to give to the paper new attractions from week to week, and thus assure it a more general circulation that will greatly broaden its influence in propaganda work.

I have had several offers of money to "help the paper." I do not desire that kind of help. Let these kind friends subscribe for the paper for themselves and others. Such help counts both for the paper and the cause.

W. T. CROSSDALE.

EDITORIAL.

Henry George is rapidly recovering his health and strength, though he is still practically confined to his house. This is due, however, to the weather rather than to any weakness, and many of his friends urge him to go to some warmer climate where he can combine outdoor exercise with perfect rest. For a long time to come Mr. George must abandon all thought of the toil and exposure involved in a lecturing tour, and his physicians insist that for some time he shall enjoy as perfect intellectual rest as is possible for a man of his teeming brain and active temperament. Mr. George realizes that he has unwisely taxed his strength. He has been under a constant strain for over four years. The campaigns of '86 and '87 were very wearing. His frequent lecturing tours in England involved a great draft on his strength and his lecturing tour in Australia still further taxed his physical power. During all this time he has been actively engaged in literary work, all the more arduous because of the difficulties and interruptions under which it was performed, and hence it was with a feeling of great weariness that he entered on his recent lecturing tour in the southwest, and he returned from it completely worn out. His physical prostration was a natural consequence, and he accepts it as a warning that he cannot continue to do two men's work continuously. After he has taken the perfect rest that his physicians prescribe as the one medicine he needs, Mr. George will devote himself to the literary work he has mapped out, and avoid again unduly exhausting his strength. The many friends who have for a long time protested that he was overworking himself will be almost reconciled to his temporary break down, since it will teach him to conserve his energies for those tasks that he alone can perform.

The announcement of the change in the shape and price of THE STANDARD has called forth a smaller number of protests and remonstrances than we anticipated, and not only our old subscribers, but many of those who have purchased THE STANDARD from week to week, have taken advantage of the offer of renewal at the old price, up to the time that the increase to \$3 a year takes effect. The time grows short and we hope that all our readers disposed to do so will take advantage of the opportunity.

Why this bill appropriating \$25,000 to pay duties on glass and other materials imported into the United States for the use of the light house departments? Don't the foreigners pay the tax? How is it that McKinley, of all men, has introduced a bill based on the assumption that even the government of the United States must pay the tax it imposes on importations. Nothing more absurd than the clause in the new McKinley law making the government pay taxes on articles imported for its own use was ever conceived of. It is not only protection gone mad, but protection gone imbecile.

The attention of the single tax clubs is called to the notice by the secretary of the national committee that after January 1 there will appear in the published list the names of those clubs only that have notified the secretary of their adop-

tion of the platform of the Single tax league of the United States. Many clubs have neglected to take action, and many others have failed to notify the secretary when such action was taken.

The fact that that sound single taxer, Colonel George A. Miller, is an officer in the National guard is to us sufficient evidence that the organization contains men of good sense and sound judgment who are animated by the most patriotic motives, and such men must naturally be annoyed by the chatter of foolish youths who undertake to exalt the importance of the militia by constantly representing it as a body maintained to repress the people. So far as the title is concerned, we are aware of the fact that the National guard is the legal designation of the organization, but it was made as a concession to a foolish sentiment among the members, and is in time of peace, at least, a misnomer. The various regiments constituting the national guard are in the service of this state, and not of the federal government, and they ought not to be ashamed of the fact. It is the kind of silliness that has led to the adoption of this title that calls forth such comments as those criticised in the article to which Colonel Miller objects.

Senator Farwell of Illinois is quoted as declaring that the force bill will fail, and as saying that "little Benny"—meaning the president—has so little influence at Washington that his known advocacy of the measure will not save it. If this story be true, Mr. Farwell has given up all hope of remaining in the senate. No man intending to press claims for office would dare speak of the president as "little Benny."

A typographical error in a recent number of THE STANDARD made Mr. W. E. Brokaw, in his article on destitution in South Dakota, say that the sufferers have money. What Mr. Brokaw wrote was that they had no money.

The Reform club held a meeting on Thursday of last week and adopted an amendment to the constitution which requires the devotion of all the receipts from out of town members to the propaganda work of the club. In order that this change might safely be made the members voted to increase the dues of resident members from \$30, the present rate, to \$40 per year. This action is highly commendable, and considering the enormous and effective work that the Reform club has done throughout the country during the past year, free traders everywhere outside of New York should be glad to pay the small fee of \$10 per year that is required of non-resident members, and thus not only swell the club's funds for propaganda work, but give it a large addition to the list of those with whom it can consult concerning work in other states.

The fact that Governor Hill was not invited to speak at last night's dinner of the Reform club is made the occasion for some very ill-natured comments on the action of the club in the local and editorial columns of the New York World. The World report is filled with inaccuracies, but it contains enough truth to demonstrate that some member of the Reform club does not fully comprehend his obligations to that body. We do not

care, however, to go into that phase of the question.

The attempt by the World, however, in its editorial columns, to put forward Governor Hill as a man who rendered notable service to the cause of tariff reform during the campaign, and the sneer at Cleveland contained in its allusion to Hill as one "who put aside false notions of dignity and worked hard for the success which was achieved," lends importance to this incident, since it definitely puts the World on the side of Governor Hill and against Mr. Cleveland. It seems to us there has been a great deal of cowardice in New York about meeting this issue. If it had been met long ago it would have disappeared before this. Governor Hill did not render any great service to tariff reform, and he is incapable of rendering great service to any cause requiring great ability and high regard for principle. He is an intriguing politician, unembarrassed by serious convictions on any subject, and if there were enough pluck in the New York democracy to enable it to say "Boo" to a cat, it would go hard with any New York newspaper that chose to champion this picayune politician against the leader of the tariff reform sentiment in this country immediately after the great victory that vindicated the courage and wisdom that called forth Mr. Cleveland's first tariff reform message. The more thoroughly Hill's friends demonstrate that the Reform club or any other political organization in New York is opposed to their patron the more popular such an organization is likely to be in the country in general.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

The senatorial situation in this state is little short of astonishing. The anti-protection tidal wave which swept over the country was effective here in giving us, for the first time in years, a legislature democratic on joint ballot. This result was achieved by the people themselves, and to the utter surprise of the politicians of the Hill machine who manage the politics of this state. Nevertheless, it now appears that Governor Hill made a bargain that, in the improbable event of a democratic majority on joint ballot, Smith M. Weed should be elected United States senator. Smith M. Weed is merely a nominal democrat. He is a protectionist, who was until quite recently a member of the executive committee of the American protective tariff league. His election as United States senator by a democratic legislature would be as base an act of treachery as would be the betrayal of his trust by a presidential elector. No democrat who is such from principle will attempt to deny this.

As soon as it was known that the democrats had an opportunity to elect a senator there was a general supposition that Mr. Hill himself would be the man, and the probability is that the governor seriously contemplated the matter. It is said, however, that his promise to Mr. Weed was so positive and that his obligations to the millionaire protectionist are so great that, whatever his wishes, he dare not break his promise, and that he will therefore put aside any aspirations of his own in that direction and adhere to the programme of sending this protectionist to misrepresent the expressed will of the people of the state of New York.

It is true that no one has authority to positively state that this is the exact situation. Mr. Hill may pluck up courage to defy the iron king and order his own election by a subservient legislature, and, since Mr. Hill has made up his mind to pose as an opponent of protection, even this would be better than the monstrous treachery involved in the election of Weed. But have the democrats of New

York nothing to say on this great question? Are they to supinely sit still and depend on successful intrigue, or a possible breach of faith, as the sole defense of their party against an infamous betrayal? Is the indignation which fills every honest democrat at the mere thought of the election of Smith M. Weed to go without expression and to manifest no force? Is there no such thing as a democratic party in favor of democratic principles in the state of New York? Is it merely a dumb and voiceless machine without the capacity for initiative or the power of even expressing its will?

Unless these questions are to be answered in the affirmative it is high time that the men who believe in democratic principles were organizing to save their party from the shame and disgrace with which it is threatened. It is a monstrous thing that Smith M. Weed should be named in connection with this place. It is an outrageous thing that any man outside of the metropolitan district should be thought of. Here is where the democrats get the votes that enable them to hold control of this state. It was here that they made the legislative gains that gave them a majority in the legislature. It is impudence beyond all comparison for the other portions of the state of New York, under existing circumstances, to even assert a claim to the senatorship. Better than the election of either Weed or Hill would be that of the windy Bourke Cochran, who is probably the real choice of the dominant faction in this city. If there be, however, any wisdom left in the councils of Tammany, the members of that organization will do better than this, and select a capable and intelligent citizen of New York and compel the rural democrats to join them in electing him. Tammany is probably not overburdened with convictions on the tariff or any other great public question, but it has been its boast in the past that it has kept itself in accord with the declared democratic opinion on such questions, and it could not do a better thing for itself, nor anything that would be more effective in overcoming the general prejudice against it throughout the country, than to now step forward to save the democracy of New York state from being discredited throughout the country by the election of a protectionist to the senate of the United States.

PARNELL BEATEN.

The indications up to the time that this issue of THE STANDARD goes to press point to the election of Sir John Pope Hennessy, the anti-Parnellite candidate for parliament in Kilkenny. The count has not been made, but appearances seem to warrant the anti-Parnellites in claiming victory by a majority of from 500 to 1,000, and the Parnellites seem disposed to concede the claim. If this news is finally confirmed it will be the one bright spot in the recent history of Irish politics. There seems to be no hope that Mr. Parnell will accept it as conclusive and cease his efforts to further divide the Irish people, but it cannot fail, in the long run, to strengthen the majority under the lead of Mr. McCarthy, and probably before a general election can be precipitated in England, the party that cares more for Ireland than it does for any one man will have become strong enough to outnumber the combined Parnellites and Tories.

The stormy campaign just ended has been replete with incidents that do not reflect credit on the orderly disposition of the Irish people, but it has nevertheless shown that they are a people keenly interested in politics, and the apparent result demonstrates that reason has obtained the upper hand of passion among Irish voters. A little disorder resulting

from excitement of this kind is less reprehensible than the wretched apathy which so often characterizes elections elsewhere, and there would be little to regret were it not for the alleged outrage of the throwing of lime in Mr. Parnell's eyes and the monstrous and indecent violence of Mr. Parnell's own speeches. There is a serious doubt about the lime incident and there are many intimations that Mr. Parnell exaggerated its importance with a view to exciting sympathy for himself. Unfortunately, his recent course has not been such as to make such a suspicion ridiculous.

The most charitable view that can possibly be taken of Mr. Parnell's recent conduct is that his reason is unsettled. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Kilkenny, declares that Parnell is no longer himself; that he is thin in body and haggard in face, his beard and hair are unkempt, his voice husky and his conduct erratic. Whenever, upon his appearance, some one calls three cheers for Parnell, it is Parnell himself who swings his hat most violently as the cheers are given. When a complimentary allusion is made to him, it is Parnell again who is first to cry "Hear! hear!" The calm and imperturbable leader of the Irish parliamentary party has suddenly become a wildly nervous and violent demagogue, who seems to have less self-restraint than any of his followers.

Whether he is crazy or not, he has certainly lost his judgment, and if the defeat in Kilkenny does not bring him to reason his conduct is likely to open the eyes of the Irish people to the inevitable effects of his present course.

A NEEDLESS GATHERING.

General Master Workman Powderly, in an interview with a Philadelphia newspaper reporter, said that a determination by the Knights of Labor to take independent political action does not necessarily mean the formation of a new political party. What the Knights want, he said, is a political platform on which they and other organizations can unite, leaving in abeyance the question as to the forces and political machinery best adapted to giving their ideas practical effect. "It is upon this basis," says Mr. Powderly, that he shall "issue a call to all labor leaders, social reformers, single tax men, and in fact anybody who desires the success of the labor movement to meet in convention" in the city of Washington, at some time yet to be named, with a view to formulating a platform sufficiently satisfactory to all concerned to enable them to stand on it.

With the fullest respect for Mr. Powderly's good intentions, we think he has outlined a course that is more likely to result in a circus than in any useful gathering. Nearly everybody now admits that there are evils in our existing social and economic system. As to the proper cure for such evils there is the utmost diversity of opinion among those who are eager to provide a remedy. What is necessary is not a mere gathering of men who want to do something, but of men who advocate one thing or a few things on which they are agreed. The Knights of Labor are nearer to such an agreement to-day than such a convention would be after weeks of deliberation and debate. Why should they sacrifice any convictions they hold for the sake of conciliating men whose success, even were that possible, would accomplish nothing for the principles professed by the knights?

So far as the single tax men are concerned, we greatly doubt if any of their organizations would send delegates to such a convention as that suggested, or if any really representative single tax

men would, as individuals, participate in its proceedings. We have had our fill of that kind of business. We know what we want and we have a definite opinion as to how we shall go about getting it. We do not intend to yoke ourselves to people who are going in the opposite direction nor to make a show of strength by the dilution of our doctrines till they are so vague that anybody can accept them. We are aiming at the incorporation of the single tax into law through the votes of legislators chosen by a majority of the people. Our place is among the real combatants in a serious fight and we cannot be lured off into the woods to burn powder and explode fire crackers.

We have no need of any third party for our purposes. Things are very well as they are. So long as the old parties keep up their fight on the tariff question we shall have our hands full, and all others who want a change in our economic policy can find plenty to do if they will try to comprehend the existing situation, put aside old party prejudices and cease to play into the hands of weakly ambitious men who can only become party leaders through establishing a party willing to be led by them. Protection is a fraud and the tariff is an abominable and burdensome tax. What to do with the tariff is now the issue in our politics. The single tax men say, smash it. That is the work in which they are engaged. While engaged in this they are educating their allies to demand the abrogation of all other taxes on the products of labor, and that once accomplished they have before them the constructive work of establishing a true system of taxation on an enduring basis of justice which shall assure to each individual the full product of his own labor and secure to society that which rightfully belongs to it. If, after this is accomplished, anything remains to be done, we shall be glad to meet Mr. Powderly and all other good men in convention to consider what we shall do next.

JUDGE DIVVER.

The newspapers of this city are apparently unduly excited over the appointment of Patrick Divver and John J. Ryan as police justices to succeed Maurice J. Power and John J. O'Gorman, the first of whom has apparently retired from politics and the second been promoted to the office of sheriff. We fail to see why these appointments should call forth any severe condemnation. They are just such as Mayor Grant would naturally make if he consulted his own wishes, and now that, after having demonstrated his taste and judgment in such matters, he has been enthusiastically re-elected mayor of New York, he only shows a proper deference to the popular judgment in choosing men of his own kind to fill positions within his gift.

It was well understood during the campaign that Mr. Divver, whose aspirations for more exalted station had failed in the past, was disposed to resent the neglect of his claims. The result was that those who were managing the Tammany campaign are said to have made an agreement with him that if he would hold the Second assembly district steadfast for Grant and the whole Tammany ticket he should receive the appointment just given him. Such an arrangement was not new in the history of Tammany politics, and it appears to have received the popular approval and sanction. The majority of our people voted at the last election to vindicate Tammany, its men and its methods, and the leaders of that organization merely demonstrated their fitness to lead by making such effective arrangements as would enable the people's will to be carried out. It would have been criminal neglect for them to have failed to secure the powerful influence of the dis-

tinguished statesman of the Second assembly district by so simple and characteristic an arrangement. The same is in a measure true of the appointment of Ryan, which was the price paid for the more or less powerful support in the Fourth district of ex-Alderman Shiels, of Broadway boodle fame, who is irreverently called by his enemies, "Tommy the Goat." Of course, such methods are not to be commended at all times, but reform comes high in the Second and Fourth assembly districts and in perilous times must be had at whatever cost.

It is perhaps entirely natural that mugwump papers should treat such appointments with contumely and derision, but the contemptuous criticisms made upon them by papers that urged the re-election of Mayor Grant less than two months ago are absurdly inconsistent. The Tammany leaders might very properly ask of them: "What else did you expect, and why did you expect it?" These journals seemed disposed to dwell on the fact that Mr. Divver has made his fortune, if he has a fortune, as a liquor dealer. Do they suppose that the mayor of this city is capable of such unfilial conduct as the setting up of that objection to appointments to public office?

Seriously, there is no sense in such criticism. Mr. Divver fairly represents the dominant influences in New York politics. If there is any reason why Tammany should govern this city there is an equally good reason why the influential and representative Tammany men should hold the principal public positions within the gift of Tammany. It is simply absurd and dishonest to ask that a combination of liquor dealers and office seekers shall hypocritically pretend to regard themselves and their associates as unfit for public office and confer the places within their gift on the eminently respectable gentlemen who get themselves off into a corner every November, and, by some secret and unexplained process of reasoning, argue themselves into the belief that they are under an obligation to support for public office men whose character and conduct they are prone to denounce during the other eleven months of each year. The appointments of Divver and Ryan are the logical outcome of Tammany's triumph. What would you have? "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

SINGLE TAX VS SOCIALISM.

It is rarely practicable for us to print in THE STANDARD papers read before single tax societies throughout the country, because they are naturally presentations of our doctrines, such as have been made again and again in our columns, the repetition of which is likely to weary our readers. The paper read by Mr. J. B. Sharpe before the Single tax league of Pittsburg, and reprinted elsewhere, has, however, the merit of contrasting the single tax doctrine with the doctrine of state socialism in such a way as to make it timely and valuable. It will repay careful perusal. Though students of economics are gradually coming to understand the broad line of demarkation which separates the single tax doctrine from the socialistic theories, this knowledge has not yet thoroughly penetrated the daily press, and one frequently sees in local items and associated press dispatches phrases in which Mr. George is alluded to as a socialist and his doctrines as socialistic.

As Mr. Sharpe shows, nothing could be further from the truth. When the trumpety issues which now divide men because of the general ignorance of all economic theories have passed away there will assuredly come to most civilized nations a determined struggle between those who wish to make the state

the sole employer, dwarfing the individual into a ward of the community, and those who insist that, under just conditions, which will give to the community that which of right belongs to it and leave to labor the full product of its toil, there will be less need than ever before for the activity of government and a larger measure of individual freedom than is practicable under our present mixed system which is socialistic, individualistic and everything else, without any chart or compass to guide one through its bewildering mazes.

For the present we are concerned with the minor problems that lie at the threshold of the great struggle. Our immediate business is to destroy the foolish superstition of a protective tariff and to teach men the fraud and deception involved in all forms of indirect taxation. This, however, is but kindergarten business, at best. If the people had ever been taught to think sanely on such subjects the protection superstition would have been as dead by this time as the kindred superstition of witchcraft. But this primary work must be done. After it is accomplished the greater struggle will begin. It is well, however, now and then, to direct our attention to the coming battle and to make clear to ourselves and to others the fact that when that contest comes it will be between the doctrines of the single tax and those of the socialists.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Ingalls is about to go home to look after his chances for re-election to the United States senate from Kansas. On the face of things there is no prospect whatever that he can be re-elected. He was an issue in the November election, and his opponents carried the state against him and his party. The people's party—as the new political party is called—has a distinct majority of the legislature on joint ballot, and all its members are committed against Ingalls, and their leaders in recent interviews declare that none of the people's party members—commonly called alliance men—will vote for him under any circumstances. Nevertheless, Ingalls professes to be confident and is decidedly boastful in demeanor. Either he is playing a foolish game of bluff or else he is preparing in advance to cover up a shameful scheme of bribery. He cannot be elected except by the purchase of alliance votes, and if such purchases are made it will be very convenient for Ingalls and his friends to point back to their present boasts and say "We told you all the time that the former republicans elected by the people's party would stand by the distinguished republican leader in the senatorial contest." A careful observer on the ground accounts in this way for the seemingly wild boasting of Ingalls and his friends.

The sincere opponents of Ingalls in the new party manifestly intend to provide against just such treachery as is here suggested. They have called a delegate convention of the Farmers' alliance to meet at Topeka, the state capital, on the 26th of January. This will bring together on the day before the balloting begins over five hundred delegates and probably as many sympathizing lookers on to watch the proceedings, and it is whispered that it will go hard with any third party member who, because of bribery or the remains of party prejudice, betrays his constituents by voting for Ingalls. This show of strength and determination by the representatives of an excited and angry people will be likely to prevent the success of any scheme of bribery.

But the defeat of Ingalls does not offer any assurance of the choice of a fit man in his place. Judge Peffer, one of the aspirants, was but recently a strong re-

publican and protectionist. J. F. Willets, who apparently has the best chances, is universally declared to be a weak man and Professor Canfield, who seems to be the most capable man mentioned, is apparently out of the race if the latest dispatches are to be trusted. Our farmer friends do not seem thus far to have come to an appreciation of the fact that their movement can gain no permanent success so long as weak and incapable men are put forth as its representatives.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

The greeting falls in as many tones as the changing strokes of the bells that usher in the day. But the glad silvery chimes of childhood hold, after all. What joy there is in the swelling chorus! For the rest, every note is shaken with some inflection of sadness, regret, pain, passion, loss, dissatisfaction or skepticism that gives a grating discord to the universal solution.

Under the rolling diapason we hear the muttering undercurrent of human woe, or the dull plash of the conventional phrase in the slimy, stagnant waters of indifference; and the whole Christmas play, looking at it from the standpoint of its true significance, seems a kind of solemn farce, redeemed only by the joy and wonder of the little children. For, before the happy delusion of a mysterious and beneficent Gift-god is destroyed, there exists for the children something of the reality of an all-pervading, all-providing and limitless power of love in this wonderful time; and in their delightful faith and expectation we find the chief charm and satisfaction of the season. Yet even here the good is poisoned by the greed which we adoringly cultivate in the tender natures to whom we stand in the guise of a watchful providence; and the divine opportunities which the Christmas tide offers for lessons in the joy of self-sacrifice and the blessedness of pleasure-sharing are too often woefully neglected.

In many ways the sham and self-seeking of our holy festival celebration are so pitifully evident that we question the present grace of it all. The heavenly sentiment that underlies our high carnival of gifts is often degraded in the breathless scramble through marts of traffic, when the purchase of clap-trap and tinsel gladdens the heart of the sharp salesman, who gets far more profit and satisfaction out of the business than either the gift-buyer or the future recipient. The worth is in the fancied desire. The dazzling splendors of the shop windows through these post gala-day exhibitions have held more charms for the envious eyes of those who could but look and long than they can ever possess for the supposed happy creatures who will receive them.

But what shall be said for those whose hearts have ached for the right to make in this lavish time the simple gift of such everyday necessities as the comfortable Christmas purchaser, however perplexed in choice, has never to think about? To the penniless mother who knows of a host of needs that she cannot satisfy, how curious, even painful, seems the maddened quest of the full-pursed woman who complains that she can find nothing that will suit the pampered tastes of her family and friends.

The contrast of conditions is so vivid and striking in this season of loving remembrance that the only wonder is no remedy is suggested to the reverent followers of Him who founded the first order of Christian brotherhood.

What would He say?

If He, in whose name all the deeds of the day are wrought, were to walk visibly through the land in view of the sacrifices that are being cast on the altar of the God, Sham, what new revelation would be uttered? True, it might take another score of centuries to come into an understanding of the message given to-day, though in the ratio of our nineteenth century progress it is more than possible that we should prove quicker in apprehension than we appear to have been in our slow, cold absorption of the real living spirit of the gospel.

How much, indeed, of this real living spirit enters into our service even in recognition of the anniversary that dates our more or less friendly demonstrations?

When the church bells ring out on Christmas morning the tidings of peace and good will to men, does not the sound appeal to our poetic sensibilities rather than to the deep well springs of love that would rouse us to instant and burning action in the cause of all suffering, ill-conditioned and unequally equipped members of the human family? And what, to some of us, is the religious service to which the sacred chimes call us but a fine artistic performance from which, when the play is ended, the dramatic personæ flee away to the feast and flow of plenty, the savory odors of which are flung out tantalizing to the hungry sense of those for whom we are satisfied to have chanted "Peace and Good Will" in the sanctuary?

Yet—heaven forbid—it is not this pessimistic view alone that we take of the situation. Never in the record of the ages was there so glorious a promise of the dawning era of universal good (which we all instinctively expect) as we find in this celebration of a life whose meaning we are coming so slowly to understand. Our rude carnival of eager and custom-enforced gifts represents the savage state of a love that shall yet rise to a God-like, all-embracing care and protection of individual rights and leave no hearthstone unwarmed, no board unspread with the bounties that are the portion of every free dweller in the earth. So far it may be that we exercise but the blind zeal and enthusiasm of the devotees in the maddening ghost's dance which symbolizes no less a faith than ours in the Divine Good; but we are weaving upward, ever upward, to that sun-illuminated height of intelligence and love, where we shall enter into the full significance of the heavenly message sounding through the world—"Peace on earth and good will to men."

A. L. M.

DR. GARST'S WORK IN JAPAN.

The letter by Mr. Charles Garst from Japan, in THE STANDARD of last week, reminded me of a pleasant and unexpected incident during my recent trip in that delightful country. I had been roughing it for a week or more, on an inland trip, with some friends, ending in the descent of the Tenringawa rapids. I was in high spirits, partly on account of my return to what constitutes civilization in Japan, and partly on account of the beauty of the day and of the country through which I was passing. I had found quarters at a tea house—as all the hotels are called. It was kept by a Japanese, but in European style, chairs, tables, etc., and the liberty of wearing shoes in the house. Having cast off my dusty traveling suit and feeling deliciously cool in white flannels, I sought the dining room. I found three small square rooms devoted to that purpose—all connecting and wide open now, but which at will could be divided by the sliding "shojos." In the first sat two Japanese gentlemen in the native dress, but eating European "chow." In the center room sat a European, eating leisurely and reading between times from a book beside his plate. I stepped into the third room, which was unoccupied. It was entirely open on two sides to the street, and it connected on the third side with the center room, and on the fourth with the hall from which I had entered.

My dinner was served by a pretty little girl, in the native dress, of course, who grinned at every English word I used, and laughed immoderately at every word of Japanese I attempted. Everything seemed delicious after my week of roughing it, and while thus quietly discussing my dinner in an amiable frame of mind I looked about me, and found my neighbor in the next room to be a young man about my own age. Presently he turned to me and asked me in English whether this was my first visit to Nagoya, etc. A few words sufficed to open a conversation. When he had finished dinner, at my invitation he joined me. Over coffee and cigars we talked of many things—Eng-

land, America, Japan—life in the three countries, their morals and social conditions, etc. He admitted that the greatest social evils co-exist with the highest forms of our civilization and the hopelessness of all the usual remedies. Arrived at this point, I asked him point blank: "Well, what would you do to improve social conditions?" thinking to draw him out. He answered, without hesitation: "I would put a tax on land values and remove all others taxes."

I fairly shouted, "Hello! you must be a Henry George man; shake!" and we both jumped up and shook hands heartily across the table. I asked him where he had become inoculated and who had been his physician. He said Dr. Garst, a missionary, was the man, and he knew of a half dozen other men whom he had convinced of the truths and beauties of the single tax. He spoke of Dr. Garst, then doing missionary work at Seudai, in the north, in terms of the highest praise as a man, and of affection as a friend, and I greatly regretted that I had no opportunity of meeting him.

I was therefore glad to see his letter, showing that THE STANDARD reaches him in Japan, and that he is using his peculiarly advantageous position to study the land laws of Japan and their operation.

It may interest STANDARD readers further to know how the land tax is actually levied in Japan. I have this information directly from very high authority and can safely say that it is trustworthy:

1. The imperial tax, is two and a half per cent on the assessed selling value of the land (assessment made in 1871, and to be corrected next year, 1891).

2. The ken (province) land tax, which cannot exceed one-third of the imperial tax.

3. The ku (community; that is city, town or village) land tax, which cannot exceed one-seventh of the imperial tax.

4. The relief land tax, which is small and is turned into a fund to be used in times of distress caused by failure of crops.

5. The ken (province) house tax.

6. The ku (community) house tax.

7. The relief house tax, to be used in case of calamities to property, such as conflagrations or floods.

The assessment of land values has not been changed since 1871, though it is contemplated correcting them next year. In the mean time, land values of course have increased greatly, and, as usual, the farmer bears the greatest burden. That is to say, rightly speaking, land values have in that time trebled in the cities, but only doubled in the agricultural districts.

Thus will be seen that while the greater part of the Japanese government taxes are levied on real estate, the impost is not a single tax nor one on land values.

WILLIAM S. KAHNWEILER.

THE PROFESSOR WAS CORNERED.

A short time before the last general election a professor, a noted educator, living not far from the city of Cleveland, took a trip into the country and dined with a farmer.

After some remarks about crops, and the tillage of the soil, the conversation took a turn, and the farmer (a single taxer, by the way), who had previously done little except listen, now did most of the talking. What was said was about as follows:

Farmer—Does the fact that so many farms are mortgaged show that the farmers are getting into bad shape financially?

Professor—Oh no! It indicates that the agricultural class are making so much money that they are mortgaging their farms to buy more land.

Farmer—If farm lands are so productive of wealth, it is strange that they are declining in value. Do you think the tariff is hurting the farmer?

Professor—Not at all. Protection has been a great benefit to him. Under its benign influence the cost of manufactured articles has declined; wire nails, for instance. The invariable effect of the application of the principle of protection to

any line of goods is to ultimately decrease the cost.

Farmer—The fact that prices have declined since 1860 is not a proof that protection brought it about. The population of the United States increased during the war; did the war therefore cause it? There has been a great many improvements in machinery in all civilized countries in recent years. No tariff was ever levied upon petroleum, and yet prices have declined from \$2 a bottle to less than \$1 a barrel. Moreover, manufactured goods were diminishing in cost before the high tariff era. Free trade England has pursued a policy opposite to ours, and yet prices have fallen more than here. I do not believe that protection is enforced for the purpose of lowering prices, or the manufacturers would oppose it. We have always been told by the republicans that a tax on imported farm products was for the purpose of enabling us to realize higher prices, and we were never taught that its ultimate effect would be to decrease the cost of our produce.

Professor—Protection keeps out pauper made goods, makes a home market for you, holds wages up; better wages are paid in the United States than in free trade England.

Farmer—When Evarts was secretary of state he said that the American laborer on the average accomplished from one and one-half to two times as much as the average European laborer, and other eminent republicans have in effect said the same thing. Free trade England pays better wages than France, Germany or any European country; and moreover, France, in consequence of what you call protection, pays \$50,000,000 a year more for the wheat it consumes than England would have to pay for a like amount.

Professor—You are making a very unfair comparison now. England subsidizes ships, and is very advantageously situated for commerce.

Farmer—And being so situated she is sensible enough not to legislate that advantage away. Do you believe in subsidizing ships? That is, if our ships load up with some of our products and carry them to some other land, or bring goods from abroad and unload them at our ports, you think that we should let them have such freights as they may earn, and besides pay them a bonus out of the treasury of the United States for so doing?

Professor—I do.

Farmer—You favor the McKinley bill, I suppose?

Professor—Yes.

Farmer—You believe in imposing fines to stop trade, and then, in taking some of the money derived from that source, to assist trade. What is your opinion of Blaine's reciprocity scheme?

Professor—I indorse it.

Farmer—You think, then, that if South America permits our goods to go in there free of duty, we ought to let their wares come in here untaxed, do you?

Professor—Yes.

Farmer—If you make such an arrangement with South America, why not with all other countries? and then what have you got but universal free trade? Which is precisely the principle I contend for.

Professor—I did not come out here to talk politics. I had other purposes in view; so I would rather not discuss this subject further.

A. E. BROWN.

Lakewood, Ohio.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—There now seems to be no chance of the passage of the federal elections bill through the senate. Senator Stewart's speech against it, the open hostility of Senators Quay, Farwell and Paddock to it, and the indifference of other republican senators indicate that the bill will be beaten if it is permitted to come to a vote. That its opponents will permit it to come to a vote seems doubtful. Under the rules which govern the senate debate can only be limited by unanimous consent; and this has always been so. The senate is a

continuous body. The rules that govern it to-day governed it a hundred years ago. There can be no stop to debate as long as any senator wishes to speak. This fact has led repeatedly in this congress to a proposal to adopt the cloture principle by which a majority may fix the time for debate. But an attempt to do this would avail nothing, because, without an arbitrary ruling of the presiding officer, no limit could be set to debate upon this proposition. It is believed to be certain that Mr. Morton would not make any such ruling, and the president pro tempore, Mr. Ingalls, has declared emphatically that he would not. The struggle as to limiting debate might, therefore, just as well come upon the consideration of the elections bill itself as upon the proposition to change the rules.

Thus with the weakness which has developed on their own side, and the determination to protract debate which has shown itself on the other, the champions of the elections bill are said to be greatly disheartened. In the eyes of all others the bill is practically beaten.

The bill for the apportionment of representatives in congress under the eleventh census, which has passed the house, was drawn by Representative Frank of Missouri, and is a fair and non-partisan measure. It provides for 356 members, twenty-four more members than the house at present contains. The principal objection to retaining a membership of 332 was that the eastern states, which have grown relatively less than the western states, would have to lose some of their representatives, against which they vigorously protested. By raising the membership to 356 it was found that no state would lose any representatives, and that the twenty-four new members would be about equally divided between the two great parties, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Washington and Wisconsin gaining one member each; Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia gaining two each, and Nebraska gaining three. The bill provides that additional representatives shall be elected by their states at large until the states shall be redistricted.

What is known as the international copyright bill, which has passed the house by a vote of 139 to 95, amends section 4,952 of the revised statutes so as to make it read:

The author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and, in the case of dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it or causing it to be performed or represented by others; and authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

Section 4,953 of the revised statutes is amended so as to require that the applicant for a copyright must on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country deliver at the office of the librarian of congress or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him, "two copies of such copyright book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, chromo, cut, print or photograph, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of same." There is, however, a qualification of this that is only another manifestation of the protective principle; for the same section goes on to recite that in the case of a book, a copyright shall be granted

Provided, That the two copies of the same required to be delivered or deposited as above shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom. During the existence of such copyright the importation into the United States of any book so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same

not made from type set within the limits of the United States, shall be, and it is hereby, prohibited, except in the cases specified in section 2,505 of the Revised Statutes of the United States [excepting professional books, etc.], and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import not more than two copies of such book at any one time, in each of which cases the written consent of the proprietor of the copyright, signed in the presence of two witnesses, shall be furnished with each importation; And provided, That any publisher of a newspaper or magazine may, without such consent, import for his own use, but not for sale, not more than two copies of any newspaper or magazine published in a foreign country.

Importation of books in foreign languages shall not be prohibited, however; the prohibition applying only to translations into English which are here copyrighted.

This outrageous proviso is inserted to "protect the American printer," which, being translated, means that it is solely in the interest of the large publishing houses, which for a long number of years fattened on the publication of foreign works, and only ceased a vigorous and persistent opposition to international copyright when other houses snatched away the profit of "pirating" by inundating the market with cheaper editions. It is only at the price of absolute prohibition of foreign importation that they will consent to a foreign author's enjoying any rights in this country or to permit our own authors to enjoy those rights which foreign countries have long held out to them; for other nations have offered to enter into reciprocal copyright relations with the United States, but in vain. The great publishing houses now see that were foreign authors given control of their works here they would not issue them in unprofitable cheap form, but would desire them to be made higher priced publications; that the publishers of cheap foreign books would, therefore, be destroyed; and, consequently, that the business of publishing such books would be confined to themselves, and that they would be absolutely "protected" against domestic or foreign competition. This bill, then, makes legitimate a new kind of piracy, and our great publishers are now as actively for "international copyright" as formerly they were against it.

The last section of the bill reads:

That this act shall only apply to a citizen of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America copyright privileges substantially similar to those provided for in this act; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the grant of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement.

The whole world is willing to come in on one or another of these terms, so that should the bill pass the senate we may soon expect a kind of an observance of international copyright in this country; and we may see our authors enjoying those privileges which the greed of other of our citizens has prevented foreign nations from long ago according them. Mr. Simonds of Connecticut, who carried the bill through the house, confidently expects that unless some complications arise with regard to other matters which have precedence, it will pass this session by a large vote. It should be observed that as the New York and other democratic members voted for the bill in the house, the division there was not strictly on party lines.

The passage of a bill through the house this week compelling the street car companies of Washington to sell eight tickets for twenty-five cents is done in the interest of the public to provide cheaper transit, but if carried into law it can only result in the further enhancement of the price of land, just as would, to a greater degree, the running of free cars. Within a brief period a cable and two electric systems have been constructed, providing quick, easy and regular transit. But they have only given added value to the land in the vicinity, resulting in a rise in rents along the routes, and a "boom" in the outlying districts. Other and greater

improvements have operated in the same way. Its magnificent asphalt streets, lined with trees, make Washington one of the most beautiful cities in the world and a most desirable place to live in, and yet to these great improvements is largely due the astonishing increase in the price of land in the district in the past few years. A new principle has now been introduced, however. In the passage of the Rock creek park bill through congress last session—a bill providing for the establishing of a large public park in the District of Columbia, to be paid for by assessing all land benefited thereby—the principle of taxing benefits was set up. Mr. Payson, who introduced this provision into the bill, remarked at the time that it established a very important precedent. And so it did. The passage of a bill requiring the car companies in the District of Columbia to give eight car tickets for twenty-five cents would, by conferring a benefit upon land, make clear the necessity for application of the Rock creek park precedent of taxing benefits. And this principle of taxing benefits is the single tax principle. Thus, the sale of eight car tickets for twenty-five cents in the District of Columbia leads toward and hastens the adoption of the single tax.

I am informed on very reliable authority that Governor-elect Pattison will throw himself with all his force on the proposition for a constitutional convention in his inaugural address, and that a constitutional convention will be the principal object of friends of the administration in this session of the Pennsylvania legislature. The Knights of Labor are very anxious for such a convention, as are the grangers and alliance people, the latter because they are in hopes of establishing "equalization of taxation." The republicans who are desirous of getting rid of the machine in their party are in favor of a convention and their opinions have been very decidedly voiced by the Philadelphia Press, the leading republican paper in the state. Governor Black, who is here as the special correspondent of the New York World, believes that there is a very good prospect of such a union of republicans, democrats, men in labor organizations and farmers as will carry the proposition for a convention through the legislature over the heads of the bosses.

Father Huntington of New York closed a two weeks' mission here yesterday at St. James Episcopal church, in the northeastern part of the city. In the afternoon he held a service exclusively for men and the church was well filled. His discourse was on the great social question, and he spoke with a power and earnestness that thrilled his hearers and moved some of them at the close to forget their presence in church and to applaud. He started in by showing the necessary religious basis underlying any reform, and then he rapidly built up his argument, presenting appalling pictures of present conditions, citing history and facts; furiously denouncing the un-Christian Malthusian theory that condemns human beings to want and despair and sin, related his own hardships a few months ago in searching about as a farm laborer for work in the rich agricultural Cayuga county, New York state; depicted the horrible poverty in the centers of our civilization and dilated upon the simple, the natural, the just remedy, of giving all access to natural opportunities. His words flowed forth as from one inspired, his face shone with glad hope and his voice trembled with enthusiasm. And afterward, when he had finished, and a hymn was sung and a benediction said, and he took his place at the door, every man in the church was glad to step forward and grasp his hand. One of these men said when he got outside: "If we could hear that kind of religion preached more of us would go to church."

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

TWO POINTS.

Edward Atkinson.

There are two things needed in these days—first, for rich men to find out how poor men live, and, second, for poor men to know how rich men work.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Our newspapers tell us that our hotel keepers are surprised because they don't sell half as much champagne at four dollars a quart as they did at three and a half. Jay Gould was right when he said that the only effect of the new (or McKinley) tariff would be to make one coat do where two used to be necessary; but it was hardly to be dreamed of that his philosophic remark would also apply to champagne. The McKinley bill raised the tax on that sparkling beverage, and the champagne drinkers are simply getting along with less of it. To the prohibitionist this would indicate that more good than harm has been done; but the same principle holds true in the case of blankets and overcoats. The less of them one has in this wintry weather the more keenly he feels the difference.

* * *

A Mr Connolly, United States consul to New Zealand, has been discussing the politico-economic condition of that country in the Brooklyn Eagle. In regard to the single tax agitation now going on in New Zealand he says:

There is considerable agitation in the colony at present as to the merits and demerits of a single land tax. But as the farmer, upon whom the burden must ultimately fall, has to contend with the many trials and vicissitudes which beset the farmers of other lands it is difficult to thoroughly understand how he is to survive and prosper under the additional taxation which must naturally follow the adoption of the single land tax system.

All of which goes to show that Mr. Connolly doesn't know what he is talking about. But Mr. S. D. Guion is determined that the readers of the Eagle shall not be misled by Mr. Connolly's specious reasoning, so he explains to them, and explains at Mr. Connolly, what the single tax theory really is and how it would really operate. It is to be hoped that the Eagle's readers, especially Mr. Connolly, have read and inwardly digested the following, which appeared in that paper lately:

It [the single tax] is not a tax on land, but on the value of land, on the value of bare land without improvements, as a vacant lot in a city. It is not a tax on area, but on value. There is but little value on the bare land of a farm of 100 acres that would sell for \$5,000. I have in mind one farm of 100 acres that would sell for \$6,000, the owner of which computed the value of the improvements, the clearing, so as to fit it to be convenient and easy to cultivate, fencing, ditching, digging well, planting orchards, etc., house, barns and outhouses to be \$5,300, leaving the value of the bare land but \$700. His state and county tax was \$46. Under the single tax it would have been \$55. The profit made from using land is what gives it its value; the larger the profit the greater the value. From using some city lots a profit of thousands of dollars can be made. From some farms of a thousand times the area of the city lot, no profit can be made. Some city lots have great value. Some farms have only an improvement, but no land value. The greater the service the owner or user of land receives from the government, the larger his profit can be. If he receives no such service he can make no profit. The service of government is as to the size and density of the community. The larger and more dense the community the greater the service of government. Each should pay a tax in proportion to the service he receives from government. The owner of a city lot from the use of which he can make a profit of thousands of dollars annually, receives from government all the service possible, while the service that the owner of a farm of 100 acres, the land value of which is but \$700, receives is trivial. Therefore, a tax on the value of land would be equitable. Each would pay exactly in proportion to the value of the land he was using. The farmer would be relieved of a great burden and not only survive, but would become prosperous under the conditions which would naturally follow the adoption of the single tax on the value of land. It is quite a mystery to me how anyone can find it difficult to understand so simple a problem. Mr. Connolly, United States consul to New Zealand, undoubtedly has given the subject considerable thought. He recognizes results, but ascribes them to causes from which they do not and cannot naturally and logically in the first instance proceed. If Mr. Connolly will study the subject, argue it along the line of logical sequences, he will find that the evils of which he speaks and all the evils that affect the general interest of the people of New Zealand or any other country are caused by inequitable taxation and that the single tax is the remedy, because it is equitable.

* * *

Here is a chance for our single tax let-

ter writers to make a couple of hundred dollars. Two prizes of \$100 each are offered by the Hon. Robert Treat Paine for the best essays by any student of Harvard university on the ethical aspect of the modern social questions. One prize will be assigned for the best original investigation of some definite form of charity work, with practical conclusions drawn therefrom. The other prize will be assigned for the best original investigation of some special phase of the labor question, with practical conclusions. It is the intention of the founder to encourage first-hand research into present social conditions, and he indicates—though he does not prescribe—the following subjects:

1. The scientific treatment of city slums.
2. The housing of the working classes.
3. The child problem in great cities.

And

1. The history and prospects of labor organizations in the United States.
2. The history and prospects of productive co operation in the United States.
3. The duty of the states to the laboring classes.

Essays must be deposited at the president's office on or before May 1, 1891. Either prize may be withheld if no competitor appears to deserve it.

* * *

A variety of opinions are being expressed concerning the proposition lately presented to congress in favor of a government telegraph system. The papers of the Dana stripe claim that such a system would be unconstitutional and sheer nonsense. Why? Uncle Sam, says the Boston Globe, owned the very first telegraph line that was ever built, and by any common sense construction the right to carry letters includes the right to transmit telegrams; for a telegram is only a letter modernized and evolved.

* * *

"Taverner" tells as follows in the Boston Post of a professional visit made by a young dispensary doctor about 2 o'clock in the morning one cold night about two weeks ago:

The man who fetched the physician (his wife being ill) led him to the district known as the Cove, to a side street lined with rickety wooden buildings, thence to a squalid alley full of evil odors, even with the thermometer near zero, thence up a shaky wooden staircase on the outside of the house and finally to the sick room, where there was a dim kerosene lamp, but no fire whatever. The patient lay on a broken down lounge, with one torn blanket to cover her, while in the bed (about the only other piece of furniture in the room) there were by actual count eight small children, huddled under a thin coverlid, the child at the outer edge of the bed being naturally on the point of falling to the floor. "There she is," said the husband, pointing to the lounge, and then he left the room as one who had done all that could reasonably be expected of him in the premises. The doctor looked round for means of procuring hot water, but found none, and so opened the door and shouted for his conductor, who presently emerged from some hole where he had been lying. Hot water, he said, could not possibly be got, but he would go down to the cellar and see if some cold water could be drawn, though he rather thought the pipes were frozen solid; and thus the affair proceeded.

"This incident," says "Taverner," "might be equalled, but I doubt if it could be exceeded by any drawn from 'darkest London' or from the slums of New York."

* * *

The South Australian single taxers, following the example of their brethren in this country and Europe, have adopted a form of petition showing the practical identity of the movement in favor of justice throughout the world. It is necessary to explain to our readers, however, that a "land tax of three pence in the pound" means in Australia a tax of three pence in the pound on the capital value—which is equivalent to a tax of at least five shillings in the pound on the annual value. Here is the petition:

To the honorable house of assembly of the province of South Australia in parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned electors of the province of South Australia respectfully requests that your honorable house will be pleased to introduce and pass such acts as may be necessary to effect the following changes in the fiscal arrangements of the colony, namely: First, To increase the land tax to three pence in the pound on the unimproved value, such tax to be paid on all lands without exception, but the amount originally paid to the state to

be exempt from taxation, the valuation of all land to be continued for three years on the present assessment of the land tax office; and, Second, That of the £300,000 additional revenue thus raised £100,000 be paid over to the district councils and corporations of the province, in proportion to their several average incomes for the last three years, in lieu of their present rates, and that the present system and practice of district and corporation rating be abolished; and further, that the remaining £200,000 be devoted to the abolition of customs duties on sugar, tea, coffee, kerosene, rice and cocoa, and such other duties as may be deemed to press most heavily on the laboring classes. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.,

* * *

President Harrison is determined that the force bill shall pass the senate. Speaking of this, the New York Herald says:

In a moment of fiery rage the other day he exclaimed: "I tell you the senate must pass that bill. If they do not, I shall—I shall—I shall—decline—a—renomination!"

And now it is certain the senate will not pass the bill.

* * *

The house of representatives has decided that a recount of New York city is not necessary. Under that decision we lose a congressman. Arkansas and Minnesota lose one member each.

* * *

Fire Commissioner Purroy was before the Fassett committee last Wednesday for examination regarding the affairs of his department. He was asked why cannel (English) coal was used by the fire department, instead of our American coal. He replied that that coal was used because it had been found to be the best for getting up steam quickly, and not, as had been claimed, because it was English. He regretted that this coal had been made much more costly by reason of the McKinley bill. To Mr. Ivins's statement that English steamers were using American coal Mr. Purroy responded quickly and pointedly: "Yes, I have noticed it, but I have noticed also that whenever one of the ocean racers is beaten the defeat is ascribed to this same American coal." We give this prominence, free of charge, in order that the New York Press may see it, and give us an exhibition, with its job lot of brass rule.

* * *

A short time ago the dead in old St. Luke's churchyard on Hudson street were removed. Among the ashes taken up were those of Clement C. Moore, in his day a professor in the Episcopal theological seminary, but whose chief claim to grateful remembrance lies in the fact that he was the author of "Twas the night before Christmas," a poem that will be read with delight as long as our language lasts.

* * *

A call has been issued for all local and district assemblies of the Knights of Labor of New York state to send representatives to the second annual meeting of the congress of district assemblies, which will be held in Albany on Tuesday, January 13, 1891, at 10 o'clock. The call states that the object of the meeting is to "advance the best interests of the K. of L., politically and otherwise."

* * *

The Journal of the Knights of Labor calls Patrick Ford of the Irish World "a literary Hessian—a bravo in the employ of political adventurers." Time was when leaders in the K. of L. used to call the Irish World their bible. Why or whence this change of heart?

* * *

We have received from the Land nationalization society, 14 Southampton street, Strand, London, a copy of their new programme, and also of a new tract entitled "Opinions of leading thinkers," which contains weighty quotations from ecclesiastics, legal authorities, philosophers, economists, politicians and others. These and other literature will be freely sent on application to Mr. Joseph Hyder, the secretary.

* * *

Albert G. Craig of Vevay, Ind., says a certain set of furniture, consisting of a bedstead, a dresser and a washstand, made at Vevay, costs \$90. The factory there has a large trade with Mexico. The Mexican tariff on furniture is 25 cents a pound. The set of furniture mentioned weighs 50

pounds, consequently the tariff is \$125—\$85 more than the furniture costs here. Now, what Mr. Craig wants to know is, who pays the \$125 tariff? Here is another chance for the New York Press to work in its brass rules.

The New York World has introduced the "time system" in its composing room. Fifty men have been put on the day force, nine hours a day, and they are paid at the rate of twenty dollars a week. The night force consists of 150 compositors, who work eight hours, for which they receive four dollars. This change from piece to time work marks the beginning of a new era in the printing business.

Jo Nallon, in the Farmers' Voice of Chicago, declares that "the great live issue and problem for workingmen today to solve is, not to decide if this or that class of political millionaires shall oppress us, but rather shall either of them oppress us, or shall we declare ourselves freemen in a free land." That's it.

Since his speech at the Vanderbilt hotel, before the Westchester democrats two weeks ago—to which we referred last week—Mr. E. L. Ryder of Sing Sing has been in demand. Last Thursday night he was a guest at another banquet of the same sort held at Tarrytown, where he responded to the toast, "Jefferson's democracy." Mr. Ryder paid a glowing tribute to that great democrat and asked his hearers to note the similarity of the closing years of the nineteenth century with those of the eighteenth. A hundred years ago, he said, there was a federal party which sought to retain control of the government by statutes rather than by votes. The finances of the country were juggled as at present, so that no one of the common people could possibly understand them. Dangerous military and naval establishments were erected, as we see the tendency to-day, to eat out the substance of the people. But by the time the new century had fairly begun, Jefferson had swept away these menaces to the liberty of the people, and the new epoch began with brighter hopes of happiness for mankind. Where is the Jefferson to lead us during the closing years of the present century? Never fear! No exigency was ever yet created that providence had not already made the man to fill it.

Continuing, Mr. Ryder said:

Thomas Jefferson held that the president should not be perpetually re-eligible; that there should be no standing army in times of peace; that the people should be guarded from monopolies; that there should be the most rigid economy in government; that there should be free commerce with all nations, entangling alliances with none; that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living, and that the dead have no power nor rights over it. Alas! gentlemen, does not the mere mention of these sentences show how far we have drifted from the principles of our founder? I believe that in ignoring the real truth of democracy might be found the cause of degeneracy from a really free people; of our building up such monstrous fortunes on one hand and such poverty and squalor on the other; of our beginning to tend toward that situation described by Mr. Carlyle: "The widow is gathering nettles for her children's dinner; a perfumed seigneur, delicately lounging in the Oeil de Bœuf, bath an alchemy whereby he will exact from her the third nettle and call it rent and law." This, it seems to me, is becoming too frequent a feature of our own time and country.

Once as I was riding through a western county with a friend, every now and then as we proceeded chipmunks, or gophers, as they call them there, would scamper in fright across our path. I noticed that these gophers had no tails, and asked my friend the cause of the anomaly. He told me that the farmers of that county had a law passed granting a bounty for every gopher tail brought to the town clerk. The farmers catch the gophers, cut off their tails and set them free, so as to breed and produce more gophers. Gopher hunting seemed to pay better than farming. That was our trouble. We had only cut off the tails of the gophers of centralization and plutocracy, and allowed them to go forth to breed the most vicious class legislation. We should learn that a democratic monopolist was no better than a republican one; that vicious legislation under democratic rule was as despicable as that under republican rule. We must come back to Jefferson and cut off the heads of the pests.

Mr. Ryder gave utterance to more radi-

cal thoughts of this kind, every one of which was received with applause, though among his hearers were some of the most hidebound politicians and conservative democrats in New York state.

The Ballard Express of the state of Washington—the town of Ballard is situated five miles from Seattle—shows in its issue of December 13 that the single tax men in that vicinity are doing good propaganda work. The Express says that the business men of Seattle are "kicking" against the exorbitant rents now being charged by their landlords, and they are claiming that "such action will destroy the prosperity of the state of Washington if allowed to continue." They demand a reduction of rents, and such of them as have been interviewed by the Express editor say they will favor any feasible scheme that will bring this reduction about. Here is where our single tax friends are getting in their fine work. After devoting three columns of space to the matter the editor of the Express concludes with the following exhortation:

Landlords of Seattle. Have you lost your reason? Will you continue to charge the people of Seattle, and all those having dealings with them, exorbitant rents? Do you not know that your number can be designated by three figures, while the people of Seattle will occupy five? Do you think that you are greater than the people, and last but not least, do you not know that by your own hand you are severing your own jugular as well as that of the people? The Express appeals to you as men not to allow this rent agitation to grow or else we warn you that you will be the heaviest losers.

Just after the late election the republican newspapers and leaders consoled Major McKinley for his defeat by patting him on the back and telling him that, anyhow, he could be their candidate for governor if he wanted it; they even went further, and guaranteed him an election. But republics, especially republicans, are ungrateful. Just as the major had made up his mind to harken favorably to the voice of the people—to leave the seclusion of his farm and again don the burdensome mantle of office for the good of his fellow countrymen, up pops Senator Sherman, who says that he has been called, by a still small voice, to sacrifice himself for the good of the Buckeye state. So that Major McKinley will not have the walkover promised by his too enthusiastic friends.

The Commercial Advertiser announced last Saturday that the first edition of its Tariff reform supplement, containing the letters written by the members of the Reform club, had been exhausted, and that a second edition had been printed. It would seem that the election of 1888 did not settle the tariff question for four years, as is claimed by our protectionist friends.

G. C. Bedell of Herkimer was a delegate to the national conference. He is in the house furnishing business in his town, but he does not let that stand in the way of his advocacy of the single tax. We have before us a circular issued by him, on one side of which he advertises his wares to the public. On the other side of the circular he has caused to be printed the single tax platform and a short article about the prominent single taxers of St. Louis.

J. W. Jones of Baltimore has hit on the same idea as Mr. Bedell. Mr. Jones deals in cigars and tobaccos on the northeast corner of Fairmount avenue and Caroline street. He has issued a little circular, on one side of which he advertises his business. On the other side is the following:

THE LAND THAT GOD CREATED FOR US ALL.
Air: Log Cabin in the Lane.
We see a glorious victory, the dawn of brighter day,
In the cause that tax reformers all sustain;
We've the love of man and Master to help us on our way,
And the ray of right is never fought in vain.
Oh! the tears of homeless women, the cries of children pale;
Enough! our hearts are waking at the call!
The Stars and Stripes of Liberty are drooping in the gale,
In the land that God created for us all.
Chorus.

I hereby subscribe for copies of a special paper covered edition of "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE" by Henry George, for which I agree to pay ten cents per copy.

Name
No. and Street
City or Town State
Deliver to

"Written with a clearness, a vigor and a terseness that at once attract."—*Philadelphia Record*.
"Whatever may be Henry George's defects as an author he never writes a dull book."—*Home Weekly*.
"The fullest and clearest presentation of a much disputed subject yet made."—*Kansas City Times*.
"An argument of great ingenuity and power, logically worked out and attractively formulated."—*Chicago Times*.
"Another great book, written in that clear, eloquent, analytical style that made fame for 'Progress and Poverty.' The most thorough investigation of the subject that has yet been put into type."—*N. Y. News*.

Then work with heart undaunted, tho' clouds seem gathering fast,
And mighty rocks obstruct the rugged way;
The earnest and the faithful will overcome at last
And tax reform will bring a brighter day.
Old poverty has reached our shore—his touch brings grief and sin,
He drives the heart of purity to shame;
Thro' manhood's highest temple his breath comes rudely in,
And honor burns to ashes in the flame.
He's the offspring of oppression, his life is fed by wrong,
By unjust laws his fiery strength is fanned;
And yet, dear friends, we may disarm this enemy so strong
By taxing only the value of the land.

Chorus.

Oh! what a glorious promise! Then labor shall be free,
And all who toil shall have a home of rest,
The flag of peace be waving in joy o'er you and me—
And the workers shall no longer be oppressed!
From the billows of Lake Erie to Mexico's gentle wave
Shall rise the voice of plenty o'er the strand,
For God, our common Father, His choicest blessing gave
When he made us heirs in equal to the land.

Chorus.

Running up and down on each side of the poem are:
Is it a crime to build a house, to erect a factory, to engage in business?
If not, why do we fine a person for so doing by annually taxing enterprise?

THE STANDARD has received a souvenir edition of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, commemorative of its fiftieth birthday. The souvenir contains the history of the Appeal from its inception to the present time. It is illustrated, there being views of the city of Memphis, and the first office of the Appeal in contrast with its present handsome home. Portraits appear of the leading ministers, prominent public officials and business men, and of the heads of the various departments of the paper.

Last Monday's Press gives, in a prominent place on its editorial page, a picture of a hat for a lady. Under ordinary circumstances the printing of such a picture would be unobjectionable. But we are amazed that a picture of that particular hat should appear in that particular paper. This hat is boldly labeled in large type in this anti-British paper, "An English hat." Think of it—the advocate of a home market and protection to American workingmen flaunting before its readers a product of pauper-labor, hated England! We shudder.

JOURNALISTIC COURTESY.

There is a fine example of journalistic courtesy in the advocacy by the New York Herald of the editor of the New York Sun as senator from the Empire state to succeed Mr. Evans. "When you send any one to the United States senate," says the Herald, "to represent the people, the politics, the business interests of this great metropolis, let it be a full grown man with a head on his shoulders. You will find just what you want in Charles A. Dana." This is outspoken. It is in a measure true, for nobody will deny that Mr. Dana is a full grown man or that he has a head on his shoulders. Nevertheless, it must be only courtesy—or a sense of humor—which leads the Herald to name him as the best candidate for the senatorship.

THE NATURE OF THE ANIMAL.

Ingalls is a bitter republican, and therefore naturally, and one might say ex-officio, odious to Mr. Dana; but as soon as Ingalls acknowledged himself a scoundrel by his formal repudiation of the Ten Commandments and the Golden rule, all the latent tendencies of the old man's nature went out to him, and he was placed high on the Sun's roll of American worthies.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE" FOR TEN CENTS.

The unanimous approval by single taxers of the proposition to publish half a million copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and deliver them, postage paid, to as many separate addresses for ten cents per copy, assures its success.

But time is an important element. To have their full effect these books should be in the hands of the farmers next February while they still have leisure to read them. Nor should our appeals be confined to single tax men. Even those democrats who prefer policy to principle should welcome this opportunity to aid the circulation of a book which has abundantly proved its power to convert protectionists into free traders.

All practical politicians should assist a movement so well calculated to change men from open enemies to active allies of the party. By assisting us to make this edition a million copies they can absolutely insure their triumph in 1892, and at the same time lay an enduring foundation for future successes.

It is the belief of the shrewdest political managers that three-fourths of the money spent on even the distribution of literature in a heated campaign is absolutely wasted. When men's passions are roused arguments addressed to reason are ignored. Hence the need for pushing the circulation of this book now, so that it may be read and considered while no campaign is pending. The warm approval the mails are bringing of this plan compels me to acknowledge that it is not mine at all. It originated, I am informed, with A. B. Farquhar of York, who brought into this movement the great abilities, clear head and cool common sense that have helped to make him one of the largest makers of farm machinery in the world. Mr. Farquhar's subscription for 2,500 copies is the largest one yet received from an individual, but he promises shortly to greatly increase it. A friend in Menominee, Mich., promises a subscription for 5,000 copies; but more gratifying even than these large subscriptions is the continual receipt of smaller ones, showing that the thoroughly practical nature of this plan, first proposed by Mr. Farquhar, is understood by every single tax man and woman.

This half million edition will be printed and bound in the best manner, and will be delivered, postage paid, for ten cents per copy to any lists of names furnished with the subscriptions, or will be sent to selected lists of names already at our service, as desired by subscribers. No cash need be paid till the publication, which we hope will be in February; but receipts will be promptly sent those preferring to remit now. Subscription blanks, circulars, etc., may be had by addressing

W. J. ATKINSON,
12 Union square, New York.

WHO IS TAXED?

Dr. M. T. Martin in Boston Esoteric.
And no tax can reach the landlord, nor the owner of the mill,
For not either wealth produces, though the gold o'erflows his till;
But the burden grinds the tenant, as he works from dawn to night,
And the greedy landlord watches for the hard-earned pennies bright;
And it weighs upon the workman at the forge, and lathe and loom,
While the master takes the proceeds, and they toil in joyless gloom.
But how strange that those who labor fail these patent truths to see!
All the mills and all the owners, without hands, would idle be;
All the owners would be paupers, and their fortunes never made,
For the workmen make the fortunes, and the meager wages paid.
And no millionaire has money not produced by human slaves;
And he gains his fame and riches stepping on the toiler's graves.
And they bow in humble homage to the man with iron heart,
Marking legal all his plunder, just because they say he's smart—
That the world is his by birthright, just because he's sly and shrewd—
That the poor should be his servants, just because they're dull and rude.
So the tax strikes, not the merchant, nor the man with bonds and notes,
But it falls upon the toiler, and his servitude promotes.

THE SINGLE TAX, THE ENEMY OF SOCIALISM.

Read before the Single Tax League of Pittsburg at a regular meeting, November 2, 1890. By J. B. Sharpe.

Let me say at once, that I am not of those who look upon socialism as merely one of the vagaries of human aspiration—an utopian scheme framed in imagination and finding shelter in the minds of well meaning but illogical people, whose exalted sympathies carry them beyond the dictates of reason, and lead them to indulge fanciful ideas of a social state in which the poverty, wretchedness and social injustice of existing society shall have an end.

There was a time when socialism was a mere nebulous notion, when in its aspiring weakness it pictured to itself lofty ideals, and followed fancies born within the enchanted castles of the brain. But that day is past. The socialism of to-day, as formulated by Marx and Lassalle, and advocated by the German school, is possessed of a scientific character, is based upon generally accepted doctrines of orthodox political economy, and boldly challenges its opponents to open encounter in the arena of scientific discussion.

From a vague ideal that for centuries fitted through the minds of men, tincturing the teachings of the fathers of the church and the sages of philosophy, it has developed into a theory armed with all the logic of the schools; and thus accoutered, it stands today the most powerful of all forces that menace the existing order of society.

It has been asserted that the single tax is but a stepping stone to socialism; that to continue logically in the path of its principles is to emerge upon socialistic ground. No doubt to many persons having but a superficial knowledge of the scope and character of its aims and principles the single tax may appear to lead in such a direction, but in reality there is all the difference between them that there is between freedom and restriction—all the antagonism that there is between opposing forces in nature.

This may be made clear by briefly contrasting the principles of the two doctrines.

The theory which the great German socialist, Lassalle, borrowed from the English economists, and from which he drew all his deductions, is that theory which has been termed the "iron law" of wages, and which is briefly this: That the tendency of wages is to the minimum necessary to existence and reproduction; that however wages may fluctuate, this is the point to which they inevitably tend. That such is true under existing adjustments cannot be successfully denied, and it has been the theory of political economists from Turgot to John Stuart Mill.

It is the acceptance of these doctrines of political economy as taught in the schools that gives to socialism its formidable character. It is the relentless logic that they apply to these tenets which wins for the socialistic theory such favor in cultivated minds. With faultless reasoning they show how the competition between wage earners, in which, pitted against each other, they bid away a greater and greater share of what they produce for the mere privilege of producing, finally results in their accepting what is barely sufficient for their subsistence.

Regarding this law of wages to be as immutable as the laws which govern the physical universe, the socialists declare that in order to rescue the wage earning class from its relentless force, all the means and instruments of production should be owned collectively, as being the only possible way in which labor can secure its full earnings, unimpaired by the profits of the capitalist or the exactions of the landlord. There are other arguments that the socialists advance in support of their programme, but they are merely incidental to the theory and in no wise form any essential part of the basis upon which their scheme rests.

That socialism finds its great strength in current economic doctrines is evidenced by the fact that Leibknight, a socialist leader of great intellectual ability, in addressing the recent socialist congress at Halle, took occasion to warn that body against countenancing measures that would tend to divert the movement from its economic basis. So long, he declared, as they adhered to that basis, they were impregnable; but that the hour they abandoned it, they were lost.

Now, the new political economy which the single tax men have espoused denies that this law of wages is a natural law, or is incapable of being altered. On the contrary it teaches that while this law may hold good under existing conditions, it is, nevertheless, the result of artificial adjustments upon which it is dependent; that like all social laws it is of man's making; and that the power which established the conditions that give rise to it, can remove them.

If this so-called law of political economy, from which the deductions of socialism are drawn, merely expresses what is true under conditions which are the result of antecedent laws, what becomes of it when the restrictions which give rise to these conditions are removed? Is it not clear that the whole fabric must give way? If it can be shown that the diminishing returns to labor result from the power which ownership of land gives, of appropriating a gradually increasing share of what labor produces, is it not evident that under a condition in which land owners are deprived of that power, that the "iron law" of wages will no longer hold good?

When we make clear that this law is true only under a condition that permits of the private appropriation of rent, we shatter the foundation upon which the whole structure of socialism rests, and when we show how, by a method both simple and feasible, economic rent may be restored to labor, thus giving to it the full unimpaired product of its exertion, the last vestige of the scientific basis of socialism is swept away.

The gist of the whole question lies in meeting this law of wages, and we claim that the single tax is a simpler, easier and more natural solution of the problem than the socialistic plan; that competition, under the conditions of real freedom established by the single tax, would become co-operation. Let us see.

If we analyze production, we find that there enter into it three factors, land, labor and capital; or more strictly speaking, two factors, land and labor; capital being merely stored up labor which is employed to facilitate production. All wealth produced is the product of these three factors and is shared between them. Now, if as production advances, wages, the share which goes to labor, and interest, the share which goes to capital, decreases, it is evident that rent, the share which goes to the land owner, must increase. The most obvious facts go to sustain this inference. We have but to look around us to see that the very index of increasing production, of advancing wealth, is not increase of wages, or interest, but the increase of land values—while wages are gradually declining, rent is gradually advancing.

Instead of competition being the demon which has its hand upon the throat of labor, as the socialists would have us believe, it is rent, which follows in the wake of advancing production and swallow up all the increase in wealth which springs from the increased skill and efficiency of labor, and the invention of labor saving machinery.

It is true there is competition, merciless competition among the disinherited, but it has no basis in nature—it has no analogy or natural relation to the law of the survival of the fittest, or the struggle for existence in the natural world—it springs from the restrictions which men have laid upon the bounties of nature, from the existence of social laws that rob humanity of its birth-right, and send the masses of men forth into the world disinherited, and dependent upon the few for the privilege to toil.

There is another doctrine of the economists to which I wish to refer, and which fortifies the socialists in their enmity against capital, viz: that the rate of wages depends upon the ratio between the number of laborers and the amount of capital devoted to their employment. The fact is that wages do not depend upon the amount of capital at all, but primarily depend upon what labor can earn by employing itself upon the most productive natural opportunity open to it free of rent. However sharp competition among laborers may be, it is clear that the laborer will not work for another for less than he can earn by employing himself. On the other hand, it is equally clear that so long as there are two men after the same job, the employer will not pay more than what the man willing to work for the least will take; and while competition among laborers serves to bring wages to a level with what men could earn by employing themselves, it is apparent that whatever restricts the laborer's ability to employ himself, or diminishes the amount he can thus earn, must serve to lower wages. This private ownership of land does, by depriving labor of free access to natural opportunities except at a very low limit of productiveness, where the returns are barely sufficient to support existence. Labor is thus driven to a competition that enables the owners of the superior natural opportunities to appropriate all that labor produces above what it could earn on the poorest land in use.

Not only this, but it withholds inferior land from use for speculative purposes, anticipating the growth of population and the increasing needs of the people, and forcing the point at which labor can obtain free access to land far beyond the margin of cultivation, or that limit at which the value of the entire product is barely sufficient to afford the average rate of wages.

The law that wages depend upon the margin of cultivation, or what labor can earn by employing itself upon the most productive opportunity open to it free of rent, when once grasped has all the force and clearness of a self-evident truth.

Socialism as an economic theory, and it is only as such that I propose to deal with it, aims to secure what the single tax is intended to secure, viz: for the laborer the full product of his labor. Now, since increase in the value of land is always at the expense of labor in both its forms, and since all wealth produced finds expression in three quantities, wages, interest and rent, it would seem clear that by appropriating rent by taxation, and applying it for the common benefit, labor would have restored to it that share of its produce which under existing adjustments goes into the pockets of private individuals, and of which it is unjustly deprived; and this we show can be done without creating any new machinery of government, or disturbing the existing order of society.

The effect of the single tax would be to throw open to labor vast natural opportunities now held out of use for speculative purposes, while it would cause those who con-

tinue to hold land to put it to a productive use. There would be no inducement to hold it for speculation, for as rapidly as the value of land increased so rapidly would it be absorbed by the increased tax. Thus no one would care to hold land unless they wanted to use it; the result would be that the margin of cultivation would rise—that is, the productiveness of the natural opportunities open to labor free of rent would then be vastly greater than it is now, and the rate of wages of common or unskilled labor depending upon this would be increased proportionately; and to raise the wages of labor of the lowest class would be like lifting the base layer of a pyramid—it would lift all others with it.

But to carry the argument still further, and to round out the sum of advantages that prove the single tax would secure to labor all the economic benefits that the socialistic scheme would afford, let me say that the revenue derived from the taxation of land values would be sufficient to defray all the expenses of government, and that labor and the products of labor being exempt from all taxation, would leave to the laborer the full rewards of his exertions. The rent paid to the community in the form of a tax by those who monopolize valuable land, would simply express the value of the superior opportunity which they were permitted to enjoy to the exclusion of others who had an equal natural right to it; and further, would serve to secure among laborers an equality of advantage.

The tax upon land values would stimulate improvements, owners would seek to put land to its fullest and best use; there being no taxes upon improvements or commodities, houses and commodities would be cheaper. A tax upon houses, or any of the products of human labor, increases their price, while a tax upon the value of land decreases its price. Thus we see that the economic benefits which flow from the single tax converge to secure to the wage earner all that he could hope to secure under the socialistic regime.

But, says the socialist, why should the value of land be singled out for collective appropriation, and capital, machinery, the artificial factors of production, be allowed to remain in the hands of individuals? We answer, property in things which are the product of labor, and property in land, rest upon widely different principles. This was recognized long before the dawn of economic science. That sacredness which attaches to property in the products of human labor, the fruits of human exertion, has never attached to property in land. This, however, is merely an historical fact, and has no other weight. But it serves to show that the natural perceptions of men recognized this distinction long before the true basis of property had been clearly determined, or even been made the subject of investigation.

We claim that what a man produces is his—that his right to it springs from his ownership of himself. Man is a bundle of wants and desires, he is also a bundle of muscles and nerves, adapted in their organization to produce the things necessary to supply those wants and desires. That which he draws forth, or produces from the storehouse of nature, through the instrumentality of the one, he has a right to apply to the satisfaction of the other. His right to it springs from his right to himself, and it should be his against all the world.

But no man made the land—it is the free gift of God, or nature, as you will—it was intended for man—not some men, or a few men, but for all men. It is the reservoir from which all wealth is drawn. Man himself springs from it, is nurtured by it, must live upon it, and without it cannot live at all. The right to land is as sacred as the right to existence itself. It is a common, equal and inalienable right, and cannot be bartered away by princes or parliaments.

This granted, how are we to secure to all men their right in the land. We cannot divide it up and give each one his share, and even if we could, what would become of the child born to-morrow? Besides, some portions of the land being more productive or desirable than others, would give to some an undue advantage; but even if we could equalize advantages, the shifting of population would soon produce inequalities of value—for in civilized communities it is the presence of population that gives value to land, while influences which are ever at work under commercial conditions would soon shift it back into the hands of the few. Again, in order to obtain the best results, to develop in the social fabric, system, organization and stability, security of possession must be had.

It is because of the inexpediency—the impossibility of dividing land, that we would adopt other means, which would not only secure to everyone their right in the land, but secure it in a manner consistent with its best use. Suppose the captain of one of the tugs which ply about our wharves should die and leave the vessel to his six sons, would it not be the height of folly for them to divide up the craft? How much more sensible, if five of them should say to the other one: "You know how to use this vessel, take it, make what you can out of it, only pay to us what will be a fair equivalent for allowing you the exclusive use of what we all equally own." This is the principle we would apply to the holding of land. Not only have all men an equal right to land, but it is also true that the value which attaches to land in civilized communities and which makes only lots worth thousands of dollars a front foot, at-

taches to it by reason of the growth of the community. It is a value which reflects the productiveness of aggregated labor. It is created by the community, and not by reason of any effort on the part of the individual owner, for we see that it attaches to land, often in the highest degree, upon which the owner has never done anything. The right of the community to this value rests upon the same principle as the right of the individual to what he produces—as having created it.

We carry the principle of the sacredness of private property, in its true forms, so far as to declare that what a man produces is his by so indefeasible a right that no government even can justly take from him one jot or tittle of it to defray the expenses of the community, so long as there is a value created by the community, such as the value of land, which may be applied to that purpose.

This is why we distinguish between capital or property in the products of human labor, and property in land, in determining the right of the community to control the means of production, and stand as the advocates of freedom, as against restriction, and of the sovereignty of the individual in the sphere of individual action, as against the sovereignty of the state.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

For the convenience of persons wishing to send THE STANDARD on trial to their friends, we have prepared recruit subscription books. They are handsomely bound in heavy alligator paper, and sold at prices regulated by the number of blanks in each book.

These blanks are each an order on THE STANDARD to send the paper for four weeks to the person designated, and they save all trouble of remittance, as they are paid for in advance. As soon as one of the blanks reaches our business office a postal card is sent to the person designated, informing him that at the request of the sender THE STANDARD will be sent to him for four weeks, beginning with the next issue, and that in case he does not wish to continue it it will be stopped at the end of that time. This attracts more attention to it than is given to a sample copy sent out directly from the office.

Every active worker for the single tax should have in his pocket a recruit subscription book, in order that he may be able to tear out the blanks and order the paper sent to anyone with whom he has been having an argument on the subject. If our friends will use the stubs in the books and keep a record of those to whom they order the paper sent they will be able to follow the matter up and probably make converts. The price of the books is as follows:

Five subscriptions \$1 00
Twelve subscriptions 2 00
Thirty-five subscriptions 5 00

THE STANDARD,
No. 12 Union square, New York city.

THE CHALLENGE.

Longfellow.

I have a vague remembrance
Of a story that is told
In some ancient Spanish legend
Or chronicle of old.

It was when brave King Sanchez
Was before Zamora slain,
And his great besieging army
Lay encamped upon the plain.

Don Diego de Ordenez
Sallied forth in front of all,
And shouted loud his challenge
To the wardens of the wall.

All the people of Zamora,
Both the born and the unborn,
As traitors did he challenge
With taunting words of scorn.

The living in their houses,
And in their graves the dead,
And the waters in their rivers,
And their wine and oil and bread.

There is a greater army
That besets us round with strife,
A starving, numberless army
At all the gates of life.

The poverty stricken millions
Who challenge our wine and bread,
And impeach us all as traitors,
Both the living and the dead.

And whenever I sit at the banquet,
Where the feast and song are high,
Amid the mirth and music
I can hear that fearful cry.

And hollow and haggard faces
Look into the lighted hall,
And wasted hands are extended
To catch the crumbs that fall.

And within there is light and plenty,
And odors fill the air;
But without there is cold and darkness,
And hunger and despair.

And there in the camp of famine,
In wind, and cold, and rain,
Christ, the great Lord of the army,
Lies dead upon the plain.

WHAT MCINLEY WILL HAVE TO TAX.

Mr. McKinley will have to tax his brain now to devise a plan to continue in favor with the republican party.

A GREAT BANQUET.

THE REFORM CLUB CELEBRATES THE ANTI-PROTECTION VICTORY IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Reform club dinner in honor of the recent democratic victories was held last night in the new banquet hall of Madison square garden. Everett P. Wheeler, president of the club, presided, and speeches were made by ex-President Cleveland, Senator John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Governor Horace Boies of Iowa, Governor-elect W. E. Russell of Massachusetts, W. E. Hensel of Pennsylvania, Hon. Roger Q. Mills of Texas, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson of West Virginia, ex-Judge Thos. Wilson of Minnesota and Hon. Tom L. Johnson of Ohio. Ex-President Cleveland spoke as follows:

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I suppose I have a correct understanding of what is meant by "the campaign of education." Assuming this to be so, I desire before going further to acknowledge the valiant services in this campaign of the organization whose invitation brings us together to-night. I may be permitted, I hope, to make this acknowledgement as a citizen interested in all that promises the increased prosperity of the country; and I shall also venture to do so as a democrat who recognizes in the principle for which the campaign has thus far proceeded a cardinal and vital doctrine of democratic creed. If I thus acknowledge the useful services in a democratic cause of any who have not claimed long affiliation with my party, I feel that my democratic allegiance is strong enough to survive such an indulgence in fairness and decency. I am, too, at all times willing that the democratic party should be enlarged; and as tending in that direction, I am willing to accept and acknowledge in good faith honest help from any quarter when a struggle is pending for the supremacy of democratic principles. Indeed, I have an idea that in the campaign of education it was deemed important to appeal to the reason and judgment of the American people to the end that the democratic party should be re-enforced as well as that the activity and zeal of those already in our ranks should be stimulated. If this be treason in the sight of those who, clothed in democratic uniform, would be glad to stand at the entrance of our camp and drive back recruits, I cannot help it. I have come here to-night, among other things, to rejoice in the numerous accessions we have received in aid of democratic endeavor and to give credit wherever it is due for the work of conversion.

The grand and ultimate object of the campaign of education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from unjust burdens. In aid of this purpose and, of course, subordinate and accessory to its accomplishment, it became necessary first of all to arouse the democratic organization to an apprehension of the fact that the campaign involved a democratic principle in the advocacy of which the party should be active and aggressive.

Let it be here confessed that we as a party had, in these latter days, been tempted by the successes our opponents had gained solely by temporary shifts and by appeals to prejudice and selfish interests, into paths which avoided too much the honest insistence upon definite and clearly defined principle and fundamental democratic doctrine. To be sure, some earnest men in the party could but ill conceal their dissatisfaction with the manner in which cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as the hope of success; but the timid, the heedless and those who, though nominally belonging to the organization, were not of the faith, constantly rendered ineffective all attempts to restore the party to the firm and solid ground of democratic creed.

If these things are confessed let it also be conceded that when the time came and the cries of a suffering people were heard, and when for their relief a genuine democratic remedy was proposed, the party easily recognized its duty and gave proof of its unconquerable democratic instincts. As soon as the campaign of education was inaugurated the party was quickly marshaled as of the olden time, aggressive, courageous, devoted to its cause and heedless of discouragement or defeat. Day by day and hour by hour expediency and time serving were thrown to the winds. Traitors were silenced, camp followers fell away or joined the scurvy band of floaters, while the sturdy democratic host confidently pressed on hearing aloft the banner of tariff reform. If any have wondered in the past at the tenacity and indestructibility of our party their wonder should cease when in the light of the last three years it is seen how gloriously it springs to the front at the call of its duty to the people and in obedience to the summons of party loyalty and obligation.

Thus the education of the campaign meant, as related to the democracy, its awakening in response to the signal for its return to the propaganda of democratic doctrine.

The thoroughly aroused enthusiasm and determination of the party, and its allied thousands of good and earnest men drawn from the non-partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable for

attack and no end which was not within their reach. In a sublime confidence, almost amounting to audacity, they were willing to attempt the education of those high in the councils of the republican party and those who formulated that party's policy so far as such a thing existed.

I am afraid, however, that if this may be considered a step in the campaign of education, the word education, as applied to those who were to be affected, must be construed as meaning the instillation of such fear and terror in the minds of unregenerate men as leads them to flee from the wrath to come.

But even in this unpromising field we are able to report progress. No one who remembers the hilarity with which the leaders of the republican party greeted the message of tariff reform, and the confidence with which they prepared to meet and crush the issue presented, can fail to see how useful a lesson has been taught them in our campaign of education.

Within twenty-four hours after the submission to congress of the question of tariff reform, sundry senators and representatives belonging to the republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their partisan exultation in the public press.

If it be true that a senator from Nebraska said "it is a big card for the republicans," this big card cannot appear remarkably useful to him now, for his state to-day contains a big curiosity in the shape of a democratic governor-elect.

If the junior senator from New York declared that his party would carry this state by the largest majority ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will come when in a few days a democratic colleague is placed by his side.

If a senator from Maine declared "it is a good enough platform for the republicans—we want nothing better," how is it that he is now so diligently endeavoring to find out the meaning of the word reciprocity?

If a New Hampshire senator believed that "the republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country," the trouble his state is giving him to-day must lead him to suspect there is a mistake somewhere.

If a senator from Wisconsin gleefully said he was glad to see us "show our hand" he cannot fail to be convinced, when he soon gives place to a real good, sound democrat, that there was, after all, more in the hand than he cared to see.

If the present speaker of the house sarcastically said, "It only shows what fools all the other presidents have been," he may well be excused, since he has lately so thoroughly learned that in the sight of the people infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the speaker's chair.

If the representative from Ohio whose name is associated with a bill which has given his party considerable trouble of late, said "if the democratic party had hired Burchard to write a stump speech it could not have suited us better," it must be that circumstances leading to his approaching retirement from public life have suggested a modification of his judgment.

As our campaign has proceeded other unusual symptoms have been apparent among those prominent in directing the opposition. Some of them have become insubordinate and discontented, and at times actually disobedient to party orders. Some have left the ship. One shrewd and weather-wise navigator has clambered off, and, in a frail bark, with the word "Reciprocity" painted on its stern, was last seen hovering near, prepared to climb aboard again, or sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe. At the present stage of the campaign the unwieldy party bulk of Bourbon republicanism is still afloat, but damaged and badly leaking. On board, some are still working at the pumps against the awful odds of opening seams; many, mutinous and discontented, short of provisions and of crew, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether bad seamanship or overloading is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty responsibility are heard on every side. If, from this turbulence, there shall emerge any who actually pricked in conscience, desire a better life, they will be gladly welcomed. I cannot, however, keep out of my mind the story of the pious deacon who, having in his efforts to convert a bad sinner become so excited by his inorrigibility that he gave him a thorough drubbing, afterwards explained and justified his course by declaring that he believed he had "walloped saving grace into an impenitent soul."

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that before their present predicament was reached, and in their first battle with us, the enemy gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed; and we may here only refer to the methods by which that victory was gained for the purpose of saying that we thoroughly understand them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without compensation. That we have cause for satisfaction, even in the remembrance of temporary defeat, is evidenced by the fact that among those who ought to rejoice in success there is quite a general sentiment that "the least said is the better."

I have spoken of the campaign of education as it has affected the great party organizations. It remains to mention another and a more important and gratifying feature of its progress. I refer to the manner in which access has been gained to the plain people of

the land and the submission to their reason and judgment of the objects and purposes for which the campaign was undertaken.

The democratic party is willing to trust the ordinary intelligence of our people for an understanding of its principles. It does not seat itself above the common feelings and sympathies of humanity, and in an arrogant assumption of superior learning formulate political doctrines suited only to those favored with advanced educational opportunities. It recognized the fact at the outset of the campaign of education that it was not the ignorance of the people which had led them to submit to the evils of bad government, but that it was partly owing to the busy activity of their occupations, and the consequent neglect of political subjects and party to the rigidity of their party ties and their unquestioning confidence in party leadership. Having once settled upon their political affiliations they had been wont to turn from a watchfulness of public affairs to the daily routine of their labor with much virtuous satisfaction in the reflection that they were not politicians.

Therefore, the labor of their education in the campaign has consisted in persuading them to hear us; to examine the theories of party organizations and the ends to which they lead; to recall the promises of political leadership and the manner in which such promises have been redeemed; and to counsel with us as to the means by which their condition could be improved.

Never was more intelligent, honest and effective effort made in a noble cause than that made by the democratic party and its allies in this work. Our fellow countrymen were approached, not by fabricated extracts from English journals and a lying demagogic cry of British gold; not by fraudulent pictures of the ruin of American industries if the justice of governmental favoritism was questioned; not by a false presentation of the impoverishment and distress of our laboring men which would follow their independent political thought and action; not by a disgraceful proposition for the purchase of their suffrages, and not by the cruel intimidation, by selfish employers, of those dependent on them for the wages of their toil.

We have been content to rely upon the intelligence and thoughtfulness of the people for the success of our cause. We have solicited the most thorough examination of its merits. For the purpose of such examination we have put before the people plain and honest expositions of the justice and beneficence of our principle. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribution of tariff reform literature, by the effective and conscientious arguments of a well-informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the question involved.

These are the weapons we have used in our campaign of education. It is a cause of congratulation to-night that our work has been done in a manner so decent, and in its best sense so purely American.

Need I speak of the result of our labors? This happy assemblage called together "to celebrate the victories achieved in the cause of tariff reform" tells the story of our success.

We will rejoice to-night, not only in our success and the manner of its achievement, but as American citizens we will especially rejoice in the proof which our victory affords of the intelligence, the integrity and the patriotism of our fellow countrymen. We have again learned that when roused to thought and action they can be trusted rightly to determine any questions involving their interests and the welfare of their country.

Let us not fail to realize the fact that our work is not done. Our enemies are still alive and have grown desperate. Human selfishness is not easily overcome, and the hope of private gain at the expense of the masses of our people is not yet abandoned. It would be shameful and a pitiable disgrace if, by overconfidence, we should lose the ground we have gained, or if we should fail to push further our advantage. The result of our labor thus far is, indeed, "a signal tribute to the judgment of the American people." In full faith in this judgment our work should continue upon the lines thus far followed until the enemies of tariff reform are driven from their last intrenchment. As the people have trusted us, let us, above all things, be true to them. Let the light of our campaign be carried into every part of the land where it has not been seen, and where it has been kindled let it be kept brightly burning, still showing the way to better days for the people, and disclosing the plans of insidious foes.

In the years to come, when we look back with patriotic satisfaction upon our participation in the glorious struggle for tariff reform and recall its happy termination, it will delight us to remember every incident of discouragement as well as of triumph in the people's cause. Then, when we are asked to speak of our proudest political endeavor and to give the best illustration of American intelligence and to pay the highest tribute to the judgment of the American people, we will rehearse the history and the grand result of "the campaign of education."

SPRON OF HON. TOM L. JOHNSON.

The closing speech was made by Hon. Tom L. Johnson, representative-elect from the

Twenty-first Ohio district. Mr. Johnson spoke as follows:

Let us rejoice and be glad. Not that the fight is fought, not that the work is done, but that to us is given the glory of the hope and struggle. That from the east and west and north and south flows a breath of freedom—that the day of delusion breaks, and we see the stars still hold their places in the skies.

McKinley's discovery is the discovery that comes at last to those who imagine that truth must in the end be overridden by political jugglery. Mr. Lincoln declared in homely phrase that vitality is not in error, but, in truth—that in the very nature of men, nay, in the very nature of God and justice, the right must ultimately win wherever the battle of opinion is fairly joined.

It is that we begin to feel this, that we rejoice; it is because our democracy begins to glow with the vigor and ardor of real democracy. It is that we have begun to discard the counsels of the timid—of those who said that the people must ever be fooled by the falsehood, the robbery and the meanness of protection—of those so-called democratic politicians whose greatest effort was to prevent the uttering of democratic sentiment. Now at last the nightmare is over; now at last we know that a free people, if honestly challenged, will not shiver at free trade.

I myself was one of the examples of this. My constituents know me as one opposed not only to all protective tariffs, but as opposed to all tariffs of any kind; as an avowed, uncompromising free trader absolute; as a democrat of democrats; even a single tax man. Yet in the Twenty-first district of Ohio, in the famous Northwestern reserve, where, since the time of Henry Clay, neither republican nor democrat has before this ventured to even question the expediency and justice of protection, I have been elected, after the strongest opposition that could be made, by a majority of 3,400 votes.

So with my gallant colleague, Michael D. Harter. His district, the Fifteenth, is one of those wool-growing districts of Ohio in which it has been long deemed that no man could ever be elected to congress who did not indorse protection, and especially assert the duty of Ohio democrats to see that Uncle Sam nourished with protection our poor American sheep. But, and it is a lesson to democrats afraid of opposing the wool interests, that Harter was triumphantly elected as an out-and-out free trader. Instead of trying to conciliate protection, Mr. Harter declared during his campaign that he would as soon vote for a bill to establish a cancer factory as to vote for a protective tariff.

Mr. Harter, in this assertion, not merely declared the democratic principle, but the principle of common sense.

All forms of taxation may be divided into two general classes—direct and indirect. Direct taxation is simple and straightforward. It has never been used as a means of allowing one set of men to tax another, and while there are serious objections to some of its forms, it is in the main more honest and bears with greater equality upon the people. The effect of indirect taxation is never clearly understood. It is always paid as an added payment to the price of something, and no man knows exactly what he or anyone else pays. While it is claimed to be a system of raising revenue, it is in reality a scheme of appropriation, and at different times and places, and under various names, this mysterious form of appropriation has been used to rob the many for the benefit of the few. This is true whether it is a direct monopoly by a crown, a crown law by a parliament or a protective tariff by a congress.

Logical argument against a protective tariff applies with equal force against all tariff taxes, and in its last analysis holds good against any form of indirect taxation. Indirect taxation must always be a fraud upon the people; it must always take from the many more than from the few; it must always promote extravagance; it has always been the greatest instrument by which despots and tyrants have controlled the masses to their own undoing and filled the world with war and blood. Thomas G. Shearman, in his startling article, entitled "Who Own the United States?" has strikingly shown the enormity of the evil here. He has made it perfectly clear why this pernicious system bears with such hardship upon the poor and allows the rich to escape.

But worse, perhaps, than all this is the inevitable corruption which this system brings upon our political institutions and even upon our people.

Is it not necessarily so? Think of it; our government turned into a lottery scheme, where men scramble for prizes as a reward for party contributions. Imagine congress wrestling with the question of prices, differences in labor cost, and passing laws couched in such technical language that only an expert can begin to comprehend their meaning; attempting, as they do, to regulate questions that should be left in the hands of the business world operating under perfect freedom and uninterrupted by any artificial barriers.

Just as long as we allow our hired men, making laws for us, to raise revenue in this way, just so long will we have a powerful class maintaining a most formidable lobby to manipulate indirect taxation and foster the worst abuses.

The democratic party have taken the lead

in the fight for a principle. They have disregarded political expediency and have boldly attacked the root of the evil.

The work is not yet finished, but we have begun to look the question squarely in the face, and the temper of the democratic party shows that it can be relied upon to carry on this work of educating the people on the subject of taxation to the end.

Mr. McKinley has discovered that the people do not like his law; that high prices are not popular; that cheap things do not mean cheap men. He should not receive too much censure, however; such convictions as he had he had the courage to maintain, and his very radical position on the tariff has brought the evil of the system into such prominence that it has proved its destruction. Within my knowledge a proposition was made by a free trade club to elect him an honorary member for the great good he had accomplished for the cause of free trade.

We have seen political and individual liberty established, while the great instrument used by the oppressor to extort wealth from the masses remains. We are now fairly entered upon a campaign to destroy this legacy of the dark ages; to carry to full expression the grand idea of American liberty. It is un-American to claim that we need protection from our less favored neighbors, with all our natural advantages, with the cheapest and most intelligent labor in the world that is at the same time the best paid. Abolish bad laws, especially on the subject of taxation; cease this attempt to deceive men on this important subject; relieve us of the obstacles now in the way and we will realize that under right conditions there is plenty and to spare for every willing hand.

If we wish to maintain the advantage gained we cannot stop. There is but one hope in the future, and that is to go forward; and those of us who hope in our localities to become leaders must be sure that we take a position far enough in advance not to be outrun by the rank and file of the party. Men who would be leaders must lead—not follow. They must be bold in their fight for truth. There is nothing the average American citizen abhors more than a coward nor admires more than courage when enlisted in the cause of right. Mr. Lincoln was right—all the people cannot be fooled all the time—truth, if we are not afraid of it, will cast out error. Let us not shrink from doing what we believe to be right. Let us have no fear that the common people will be easier fooled than we are. Here in our own time—in our own country—in this very place—stands before the world the most conspicuous example that the American people are not afraid of a principle.

Why is it that this unprecedented thing happens; that a man is received all over the country with the wildest acclaim who was beaten at the polls at the last presidential election? Why is it Grover Cleveland's name is on every lip—and so sure as he lives he is the next president of the American republic. Why is it that to him is reserved an honor greater than that given to Grant, to Madison, to Jefferson, or even to Washington himself—an honor never yet bestowed on an American citizen, that of having, after an interval of defeat, received for the second time the presidency of the republic? Is it because he was politic—because he had observed that worldly wisdom that fears to tell the people an unpalatable truth? No! Grover Cleveland's strength before his countrymen to-night is the strength of a man who has identified himself with a principle; the strength of a man who has dared rather to be right than to be successful. And the applause that comes from you to-night at the mention of his name proves that Lincoln was right when he said the American people were lovers of truth.

McKINLEYISM MATHEMATICALLY CONSIDERED.

Chicago Globe.

Figure out:

The people are taxed in the United States for federal purposes \$800 a minute.

The people are taxed in the United States for federal purposes \$53,400 an hour.

The people are taxed in the United States for federal purposes \$1,281,600 a day.

The people are taxed in the United States for federal purposes \$9,712,000 a week.

The people are taxed in the United States for federal purposes \$35,884,800 a month.

The people are taxed in the United States for federal purposes \$467,827,400 a year.

Here we see the beauties of protection under the McKinley law set forth with mathematical precision.

BOOMTOWN FINANCE—YOU'VE GOT IT DOWN FINE.

Puck.

"I'll sell you the first lot for three thousand dollars and the second for five thousand dollars."

"But the second is a poorer lot than the first."

"I know; but the sale of the first lot will put up prices tremendously in the neighborhood."

THE TWO MESSAGES.

Boston Globe.

President Cleveland's great tariff reform message was submitted to congress two years ago, and still furnishes the creed of a great and victorious party. President Harrison's message was given to the world a week ago and is already forgotten.

FURTHER VIEWS ON TARIFF REFORM.

MORE LETTERS FROM THE REFORM CLUB MEMBERS—CONGRESSMAN ELECT JOHN DE WITT WARNER FOR THE SINGLE TAX—HENRY GEORGE'S VIEWS—OTHER LETTERS.

Below will be found a continuation of the very interesting series of letters, begun in the Commercial Advertiser lately on the methods of reducing the tariff and of replacing its taxation. These letters are all from members of the Reform club of this city. One hundred of them have already been issued in a supplement to the Commercial, which is to be had by mail at one cent a copy or fifty cents a hundred. The Advertiser urges those of the Reform club who have not answered the circular to do so. The questions asked were as follows:

1. Would you reduce or abolish taxes on raw materials?
2. Would you reduce or abolish taxes on machinery?
3. Would you reduce or abolish the taxes on necessities?
4. Would you reduce or abolish the tariff altogether?

To effect such reduction or abolition:
A. Would you favor an income tax?
B. Would you favor a tax on inheritances?
C. Would you favor a tax on land values?
We would be glad to receive a letter embodying your views on these questions.

Congressman-elect John De Witt Warner: To your first four questions, I answer "Yes" to each of the first three, and "ultimately yes" to the fourth. As to the three remaining questions:

1. I should favor an income tax, not as a permanent system, but, if necessary, to a limited extent as a temporary alternative preferable to many of the tariff exactions now made.

2. I should favor a tax on inheritances if a necessary alternative to methods of taxation, tariff or other, which I might consider more objectionable.

3. I should favor a tax on land values, that is, on real estate values, after deduction of the present value of all improvements.

It must, however, be understood that I do not consider the three alternatives suggested as the only ones to supply revenues now raised by the tariff; hence that I do not admit, as the result of tariff reduction, that they, or either of them, must necessarily be exploited to the extent necessary to raise all revenues now raised by tariff taxation. So far, indeed, as concerns any immediate reduction in our tariff rates which it will be possible to effect, I believe that the result will be an increase of revenues, and that then even greater reduction in tariff taxation will be seen to be practicable without endangering the sufficiency of our revenues.

So radical, however, do I regard the distinction between government interference with the business of its citizens for the purpose of raising needed revenue, and similar interference to promote the private interests of those who influence legislation, that for the present I do not care even to discuss the pros and cons of a tariff levied for revenue purposes solely, and so adjusted as to interfere with the business and comfort of the people only to the least extent possible to provide the revenue needed—except to note that the evils of even a revenue tariff seem to me such that a free and intelligent people, as is that of the United States, should long before this have found a less objectionable substitute therefor.

As to the time when even protective tariffs shall absolutely be done away with, or the extent to which "vested interests" should be consulted, I am willing to leave these questions to be settled with every consideration for those affected. But in my opinion we cannot too quickly decide that freedom, as nearly absolute as possible, is as essential to commercial as to political strength and prosperity. This done, I anticipate that we shall consider patiently, as we ought, the evidence presented in support of every claim of hardship on the part of individuals, every plea for conservatism in dealing with matters affecting import and commercial interests.

It is my firm belief, however, that when once this matter is brought to this intelligent basis, the interests which will offer to submit even a frank statement in detail of the data on which their claim is based (not to speak of the evidence by which it should be supported) will be so few and limited as to make the question one of petty charity, rather than national policy. That the great beneficiaries of our protective tariff will even submit to an investigation by any competent tribunal as to the justice of their claims is as improbable as it is that they will ever render an accounting of the protection fund which they have asked and received as the self-appointed trustees for their laborers.

I am aware that in the present condition of the farming industry deduction of the value of all improvements would leave no taxable remainder in the case of a great proportion of the real estate now taxed in rural districts. However, I see no injustice in this. So long as times remain as now the farmers ought to be relieved; when they become better the rise in land values will at once compel and enable them to share the burdens of taxation.

Henry George: I would abolish the tariff altogether.

As to your second series of questions:

1. I would not favor an income tax. It is unjust in principle, and in practice becomes a tax on conscience.

2. I would not favor a tax on inheritances. Though in important respects far less objectionable than most of the taxes now levied, it is still unjust in principle and liable to provoke evasion.

3. I would favor a tax on land values. This is a tax merely in form. In reality it would be a taking for the uses of the community of a fund resulting from the growth and improvement of the community, leaving to labor and to capital, to industry, enterprise and thrift the whole of their natural and proper rewards. This tax is, of all taxes, that from which the largest revenue can be obtained with the most certainty and least cost. It has not merely the negative advantage of not checking production, not diminishing wealth and not interfering with the right of property or the just freedom of action. It has the positive advantage of checking land speculation and preventing the withholding from use of land needed for use.

It would thus break up that artificially brought-about scarcity in the natural factor of production which is the cause of the seeming surplus of labor, of the seeming overproduction of goods, of the recurring paroxysms of industrial depression, and of the persistence and even the deepening of poverty in advancing civilization, and with the largest production of wealth would secure the fairest distribution.

Ben D. Traite: I would abolish the tax on raw materials, on machinery and on all necessities. I would retain only so much of the tariff as would be necessary for the economical administration of the government on sound business principles.

"To effect such reduction or abolition:" I would favor the tax on all incomes of \$5,000 or over; favor a tax on all inheritances graded. The minimum on small inheritances, the maximum on larger. I am not prepared to answer just yet whether I would favor a tax on land values or not. Am much inclined that way, but still have not yet given the subject sufficient serious consideration.

Lawrence Dunham: I should abolish the tariff altogether. My reasons for such abolition are, briefly, that the tariff restricts the freedom of the individual, interferes with the natural course of trade, and must, from its very nature, favor certain individuals or classes as opposed to others, thus contradicting one of the fundamental principles of the government—the securing of equal rights to all the citizens.

An income tax, like all taxes on personality, is impossible to collect fairly. It gives rise to all manner of false swearing and perjury, and leads to an inquisitorial system of espionage which is utterly inconsistent with republican institutions. Such a tax, even if it could be fairly laid and collected, is a fine upon industry, thrift and ability, and as such is most objectionable.

A tax on inheritances, although less objectionable as to imposition and collection, is still a levy on the result of a man's labor, and no system of taxation can be just which fines the producers of wealth as such.

To raise the revenue necessary for the support of government I should certainly resort to a tax on land values irrespective of all improvements.

Such a tax would in no way burden industry, thrift or ability, or favor any individual or class of individuals against others.

The taxation of land values is the natural and evident method of supplying the necessary fund for the maintenance of government, and as such values are the result of the growth of population and the advance of civilization, their annual appropriation by taxation would meet the natural increase of governmental expenditures caused by such growth and advance.

W. B. Scott: I am in favor of tariff abolition. To effect this purpose I would resort temporarily to any system of direct taxation that could most quickly be embodied in the laws, and this, I presume, would be the taxation of incomes. But I am an absolute free trader in the full sense of the word, one who would free the production and exchange of wealth from all burdens whatever. Therefore I favor a system that shall conform to the following principles:

1. It shall not increase the prices of products.

2. It shall not fine a man for producing, exchanging or accumulating wealth, nor in anyway make production harder.

3. Every dollar it takes from the people shall go to the government, and not to individuals.

It shall take for the people all those values which attach to natural monopolies, or are created by social growth and improvement.

An income or inheritance tax would not conform to these principles. The single tax on land values would, and it is the only tax that would. It would decrease the price of land by forcing idle land into use, and decrease the price of products by relieving production from its present burdens. It would not be a fine on the wealth producer, for it would be levied on values created by society, and would be assessed irrespective of the improvements of the individual. It would all go to the government, enriching the class. It would fall on every man ex-

actly in the proportion that he monopolized the natural and social advantages that attach to land, and express themselves in land values.

The single tax is not a tax at all in the ordinary sense of the word, but a method of abolishing all taxation and equalizing natural opportunities. It is real free trade.

Jacob Livingston: I believe in absolute free trade. To bring about as much free trade as England has, I would begin with taking off the duties on all crude stuff or raw materials, such as salt, wool, lumber, iron ore, copper ore, all ores, coal and anything entering into manufacturing. An income tax would be advisable, as it reaches the wealthy only, the people most able to bear it. Present taxes, as levied in this country, are paid mostly by the poor. We would also need an inheritance tax in addition; this is a just tax, as it takes from those who generally have not earned the money, and, furthermore, discourages the accumulation of large fortunes.

Afred Jerome Weston: I believe that we should arrive at absolute free trade by a reduction of the tariff as rapid as may be consistent with the interests of trade. So soon as the revenue should fall below the amount required for a government economically administered, I would supply the deficiency by a tax upon land values only—steadily reducing the tariff and internal taxes, and steadily increasing the single tax until the last shackle had been removed from trade, and every form of direct taxation had disappeared. I oppose both the income and inheritance taxes—believing them to be unjust; every man having the right to keep what he has earned by his own industry, and every man having the right to dispose of his possessions without restriction. I favor a tax upon land values for the reason that these values are derived not from the efforts of the individual, but from the natural growth and development of the community.

TRUTH'S VICTORY.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.

A canvass of tariff and tax opinions has been made among the members of the New York reform club by the Commercial Advertiser. The more than 100 answers received show that about one half the members regard absolute free trade as the ultimate goal of reform, to be reached generally through slow and cautious tariff reduction. Such a result would of course necessitate the imposition of other than customs taxes for the federal revenue, and the answers as to the nature of the substitute are interesting. Thirty-three favor an income tax and fifty-one a tax on inheritances as among the means of supporting the government; while no less than seventy declare unequivocally for a tax on land values, though only about thirty subscribe to the George plan of state appropriation of the full rental value of land. Not knowing the number of the club's membership, it is impossible to judge how far the organization is here represented. But the ideas of Henry George have certainly gained a powerful following there.

The democrats of Mesa county, Colorado, are out in a platform demanding that all taxes be gradually removed from industry and its products and concentrated on land, "thereby securing both a just and wise tax system and equal natural opportunities to all." The Henry George idea also has two avowed advocates among the democratic congressmen-elect of the next congress—Tom L. Johnson of Ohio and John D. Witt Warner of New York.

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO THE LAND.

J. H. Wells in The New Earth.

What right have the people of the state to own my land? asks the landowner. Here is the answer to this question, as found in the constitution of the state of New York:

The people of this state, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state (Article I, section 11.)

This right of possession is called eminent domain.

The next question that here naturally suggests itself is, What right then has the individual to own it? Here is the answer on the same authority:

All lands within this state are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owner, according to the nature of their respective estates (Article I, section 13.)

The portion of land that is set apart as a farm or homestead for individual and private use, is just as much a grant from the people as the portion that is set apart as a street for common and public use. The single tax does not propose to abrogate any of the rights of private possession that now exist. It does not propose any change in the laws regarding titles or transfers, or in regard to the use which an owner may make of his property. It does not propose any other state ownership than that which is already in force, namely, eminent domain and power to collect taxes. By making the tax on any property to be equal in amount to a fair rental value of the land alone, without regard to the improvements thereon, the people would be exercising a power equal to that which an owner exercises when he collects rent for the use of his property. As the people do possess the property in the land they can justly collect the rent. As improvements are justly individual property they cannot justly be taxed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT THE THING.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Mr. Grob's article in THE STANDARD of December 10, entitled "To Overcome the Trick," is open to the following objection: If the law were changed, as he suggests, a briber could select a name unknown to anyone else, and on election day insist that the corrupt voter either paste or write that name instead of some official candidate selected by the briber. By changing the official candidate to be sacrificed, as much as possible, considering the number of voters bribed, and by closely watching the count afterward, the briber would learn exactly how many times the unknown name appeared, and by listening carefully to the reading of the scratched ballots, and noting the particular candidates scratched, he could be reasonably certain as to whether the voter had followed his instructions or not. A law making every voter deposit a separate ballot for each candidate to be elected would answer every purpose if the care could be effected by simply separating the pasted or written ballot from the official ballot, but any system which allows either pasters or written ballots will always open the door to bribery and identification of ballots.

The only cure for this evil is the straight Australian ballot, and I am unable to see why ballot reformers look for any other. The theory of our government is that our candidates for office are chosen by the people; and if we must make concessions to the prejudices of others who do not see things as we do, let us decrease the number of names necessary to make independent nominations—if even to as low as twenty-five for some offices—and then surely the man who cannot get that many of his fellow citizens to ask for his nomination is not the choice of the people, but the choice of himself. But any concessions allowing pasters or writing on the ballots are worse than useless.

New York. THOMAS G. GILLIGAN.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The proposed proportional representation scheme of our good friend, Stoughton Cooley of Chicago, will probably receive indorsement in two papers in this city. As soon as I read his article in THE STANDARD I determined to see what I could do to get the question before the people here. I called first on the editor of the Sunday Eye, Mr. Leek, and after explaining the scheme to him he declared point blank that it was just the thing, and that he would write an editorial on the subject. The editor of the Daily Leader says he may be depended upon to do what he can to put the question before the people.

E. H. B.

APPROVES MR. MARSH'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The suggestion of J. H. Marsh of Providence, R. I., that Mr. George's works be placed in all the normal schools throughout the west and south, through which the sons of farmers and mechanics may be reached, is not only a "good one," as THE STANDARD puts it, but in my opinion it is highly important that this should be done at once. There is a state normal school at this place (or rather at the town of Normal which adjoins Bloomington) and the greater number of students are farmers' sons with whom I frequently come in contact. They have several debating societies at this college, and the questions which they generally discuss are the tariff, socialism, monopoly, etc. They would be glad to discuss the single tax if they knew anything about it. I know it to be true at the school here the favorite social question is state socialism, and this would not be so long if somebody would spring the subject of the single tax. It occurs to me that the suggestion of Mr. Marsh should be acted upon immediately.

FAVORS THE INCREASED PRICE.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: For my part I do not believe you have made a mistake in determining to increase the subscription price of THE STANDARD. I have always felt that it was too cheap at five cents a copy, and I shall be glad to pay ten cents in the future, because I shall feel then that I am paying something nearer its value. I would not be without it if the price were twenty-five cents. I hope you will soon see the wisdom of the increase in price.

Bloomington, Ill.

SINGLE TAX.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: As regards woman suffrage, allow me to say that Bolton Hall, in THE STANDARD of December 10, has expressed my views. The heart of every lover of justice beats in sympathy with every true reform. But we are living

in a day of specialists. Success is secured by concentration of effort. Each must determine for himself which is most important. To attempt to spread himself out and be active in all is to throw away his talents; and for myself I feel that the little talent I have would be invisible if divided. I voted for woman suffrage this fall, and have always held that the women have the same claim for justice as did our forefathers, who rebelled because of "taxation without representation."

W. E. BROKAW.

Watertown, S. D.

IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I want to assure Miss Sarah Miffin Gay that I belong to that contingent of single tax men who believe that women should have the ballot. I do not believe she is quite right when she says that "the majority of single tax men don't care that they should." I have a large acquaintance among single tax men, having been in the ranks since before Mr. George removed from San Francisco to New York, and I can't call to mind one who is opposed to woman suffrage. If there are 300,000 single tax men in the United States I will venture the assertion that 250,000 of them are willing that the women should have the ballot at once—to-morrow.

EDWARD H. BAILEY.

Bloomington, Ill.

TWO PROFESSORS WHO SHOULD READ UP.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In the course of my experience as a teacher, a considerable number of text books upon political economy have either come into my possession or have been accessible to me.

Two of these are before me as I write, and I think a few extracts from them will prove not totally uninteresting to your readers. The book from which I shall quote first is by John M. Gregory, LL.D., ex-president of Illinois industrial university and ex-superintendent of public instruction for Michigan. It was copyrighted in 1882 by the well-known firm of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., and the index contains the following: "George, Henry, on advantages of trade, 230 (page); theory of land answered, 292." Page 292 runs as follows:

The doctrine advocated by such economists as Henry George (in "Progress and Poverty") and by Proudhon (in "Qu'est-ce que la propriété"), who deny the right of property in land, and would have the soil held by the government as a common possession, involves a serious fallacy in its discrimination between land and other material gifts of nature. (The italics are mine.) Land, it may be granted, is the most important of all materials, not only for its amount and its necessity to food production, but also because the occupancy of some part of it is a need (sic) of every being that lives upon the earth's surface. Every man must live and work upon the land for at least some part of his life. But all production of material wealth involves the appropriation of at least some of nature's gifts. In every article of value there is a basis of material substance which belonged, originally, to the whole human family, or at least as much to all as to any. It is the primary condition of productive labor that it shall be permitted to take from the common stock, and appropriate to private use, the material it needs for its fabric; but it must be remembered that it takes that which has commonly no utility, to change it into something useful. To refuse material is to forbid labor; and to deny to labor its right of property in its products on the ground of the common right to the materials used, is to subject a higher and useful right, that of the laborer to himself and his own activities, to a lower and doubtful one, that of mankind to the crude material.

It is barely possible that if Professor Gregory (and other professors who might be mentioned) had read "Progress and Poverty" we had not witnessed the attempt to answer the single tax proposition within the limits of a single page. At any rate, Professor Gregory might have ascertained that the fallacy of Mr. George's position can scarcely lie in a discrimination which that author not only does not make, but distinctly repudiates. Also our professor seems to be ignorant of the fact that the refusal of materials for labor comes not from Mr. George and his followers, but from a class of men who proclaim themselves as the "owners" of those materials. But any extended comment on this extract is a waste of words.

The next author from whom I shall quote also disposes of Mr. George within the limits of a page. He is no other than Professor Perry of Williams college. Hear him:

Nevertheless it ["Progress and Poverty"] starts from wrong data and proceeds to an utterly false conclusion. The author, like so many others before him, is helplessly entangled in the world "wealth," and completely mistakes the nature of land as a valuable thing, not drawing the distinction between land as a physical gift from the hand of God and land as made and kept valuable by the efforts of men. He thinks that industrial progress would be promoted if the state would appropriate to itself for the benefit of all, in the way of taxation (sic), all landed rents. But is not rent a re-

turn for a service rendered? And if the rent be confiscated, would the service continue to be rendered?

It is said that when Columbus's proposition was submitted to the faculty of the university of Salamanca, each of those learned men had a different but unanswerable objection to urge against it. History repeats itself. It is also said that nearly a century and a half after the death of Copernicus, Newton found them teaching the Ptolemaic system at Cambridge. And I venture to predict that the college professors of political economy will be the last men to admit the justice and expediency of concentrating taxation upon land values. Indeed, it would be difficult to cite a discovery in any field of science that has not encountered its most determined opposition from those who might have been supposed to be the first ones who would welcome it. The fact that the single tax proposition is accepted by few or no professors of political economy, while it is not conclusive evidence of its soundness, is, nevertheless, far from being any indication that it will not be the paramount issue in politics before the close of the present century. "So mote it be."

Cambridge, Mass.

H. J. CHASE.

A TRACT FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In THE STANDARD for November 6, just received, I notice a suggestion by Mr. Ripley of Chicago that a tract should be prepared designed especially for circulation among women. Some time since I received a letter from Mr. F. M. Marquis of Grass Valley, Ore., making the same suggestion, and adding: "I shall be pleased to contribute five dollars toward the fund necessary to defray the expense of such an experiment." I had intended to report his letter to THE STANDARD before now, but stress of other work has delayed me. He further suggests that some special incident relating to women's place in the industrial struggle be culled from "Society Notes" and make the basis of such a tract. No doubt he would be glad to hear from any single tax women interested in such an effort. The idea seems to me excellent.

FRANCES M. MILNE.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Nov. 16.

MR. GROH EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: In speaking of my proposed remedy for the evils he pointed out in the present form of ballot, Mr. Gilligan apparently fails to fully catch my idea in the sentence where I say, "With a blank space left wherein to write the candidate's name who is preferred to either of those in the printed columns." My meaning was to allow the voter to write in this column only such name as was not already in the printed column, and no written name already in the printed column, even if there stricken out, should be counted when opened. This would debar any regular nomination from tracing results of his efforts to bribe by written names, because none of the written names would count for regular nominees. Thus any candidate would have to be elected either entirely by printed ballots or entirely by written ones, as none in one list could be added to those in the other.

Boston.

D. WEBSTER GROH

THE "NATIONAL GUARD."

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Thoughtlessness and inaccuracy upon your editorial page are such rarities that when they appear they attract especial attention.

In the editorial of this week, entitled "Are the Poor Public Enemies?" there is needlessly brought to the notice of your readers an ill considered and poorly written production from a newly established sheet which assumes to represent the interests of the National guard.

If you were acquainted with the opinion of the National guard concerning "militia" journalism, you would know that such efforts are held in general contempt, and that no paper such as that from which you quote, has yet received sufficient support to enable it to survive beyond a very few months.

No fault is to be found with your denunciation of the article in question, except that it was not worth your powder; but, assuming the production to be representative, you cast several undeserved slurs at the men composing the citizen soldiery of this state.

You speak of the state militia, or "as those composing it call it, the National guard."

In this instance those composing it are right and you wrong.

If you will get down from your or some other shelves the session laws of this state for the year 1883, and turn to chapter 209, you will find at section 7 the following definition:

"The uniformed militia of the state shall constitute and be known as the National guard of the state of New York."

The "militia," on the other hand, is composed of the entire able bodied male popula-

tion of the state subject to enrollment for military duty.

The greater number of the young men who compose the National guard are very far from rich, and of course have no such prejudice against the poor as you ascribe to them.

The taste for a military training is neither vicious nor unmanly; and, when properly commanded, the National guard of New York has done the state good service and earned the good opinion of competent military critics. Neither is the National guard composed of "boys" any more than is the regular army.

The legal age for enlistment is the same in both cases, and the average age of the enlisted men of the National guard is likely as great as that of the enlisted men of the army.

With these items of information, I hope you will be able to revise your somewhat hasty conclusions.

GEORGE A. MILLER.

New York.

CORRECTING AN ERROR.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I notice an error in my letter in THE STANDARD of the 10 inst., which it may be worth while to correct. Having formulated what I think is the correct rule in special assessments and an illustration and laid it one side, then, in writing the letter hastily and quoting the statement from memory, I got it mixed up. The answer is correct, but, of course, the proposition should read thus: The first term consists of the value of all the land to be benefited by improvement; the second term the cost of the whole improvement; the third term the value of the given lot; the fourth being the benefit to and tax on that lot, and hence the example should read:

\$20,000,000:\$1,000,000:\$1,000:\$50

Quincy, Ill.

C. F. PERRY.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

To My Brothers—Greeting: Another year is upon us. The battle is still on. Let us press on stronger than ever by subscribing to THE STANDARD, getting signatures for the petition, joining the letter writing corps—doing all we can with our might, and trusting God. Hopefully,

GEORGE LLOYD.

New York, Dec. 23.

THE FARMERS AND THE SINGLE TAX.

WALTER MUIR, PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, SPEAKS IN NO UNCERTAIN VOICE.

New York Journal.

A goodly number of single tax men were among the delegates to the recent Farmers' convention at Ocala, Fla., where I represented North Dakota. A resolution would have been presented at the convention favoring the single tax had we been sure that the members were not in want of thorough information on the subject.

I am a single tax man, and recommended it to our people in this state. I would not do this if I held to the belief that the single tax would increase the burden of the farmer. That is a myth that will be exploded among the farmers in a few more months of educational work.

Then they will see, as the Knights of Labor have long seen, that a single tax levied solely on the value of land, irrespective of improvements, cannot burden a worker, be he farmer, mechanic or professional man.

The adoption of the single tax by the Colored farmers' alliance is but an indication of what is coming. When the farmers of the country take up the single tax there will be such an awakening as this country has never seen. It will be greater than the anti slavery movement, because it will not be sectional.

THE MAN WHO IS RIDING THE STORM OF RURAL DISCONTENT IS HENRY GEORGE.

Once the single tax is "platformed," there will be a fighting issue that will wipe out all past issues of race, section and religion. The farmers of to-day are not the farmers of twenty years ago. This time they are going to the root of our social troubles. They are coming to see that all other reforms are fruitless if monopoly and speculation are permitted in land—the source of all wealth. The eastern farmer needs the single tax just as much as the western. If it were not so the single tax would be but a local and temporary expedient of relief. The farmers are a liberty-loving class, and the single tax, in levying no tax on the products of labor, and in giving to individualism the freest scope, feeds their aspirations for freedom.

WALTER MUIR.

IT IS, VERY TOUGH.

Boston Globe.

It is all right to pay higher prices to build up home trade if you do it voluntarily; but where the law forces you to do it whether you will or no, that is tough.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

HOW TRUSTS DO BUSINESS.

THEY SELL TO FOREIGNERS CHEAPER THAN THEY DO TO HOME BUYERS.

Mexico, Dec. 8, 1890.—People in the United States do not so often have the same opportunity to witness glaring examples of the unjust working of the protective tariff as those who reside in foreign countries where American goods are imported.

Within the last few days I have had, in that respect, an object lesson of the first order. A representative of a St. Louis, Mo., concern had come to Mexico to sell his goods. I made his acquaintance at the hotel in a mining town. As he did not speak Spanish, he requested my services as interpreter, a proposition to which I assented. I don't want to mention the article, because I don't want to give him away—he appeared to me a most convivial and liberal fellow, and he as an individual had to conform himself to his instructions which were, to make the most of circumstances here while his firm made the most of the circumstances in the United States, where the beautiful tariff allows them to fleece the American consumer. On the following day of our meeting we called on two or three houses, though unsuccessfully. No. 1 was stocked up; Nos. 2 and 3 did not buy largely enough to buy direct. Finally we came across a party who seemed disposed to do business. "Yes, he might take a carload—what would be the price for a carload?"

After some figuring the price was put down at twelve cents a pound free on board at St. Louis, with an allowance of one and one-half cent for freight to Mexico.

"Well!" said the would-be buyer, "I will think it over; if you will call to-morrow I will give you an answer."

On the following day the customer had not quite made up his mind; he did not know if he wanted a carload or half a carload; if he took only half a carload he would want his commission house in New York to complete the car with other goods. So he would send the order through his commission house.

"Oh! but," said my St. Louis man, "unless you send your order direct to us in St. Louis and have the goods consigned to your commission house, you will have to pay fourteen cents a pound without any allowance for freight."

"How is this?" said the customer, very much surprised.

"Well, we sell cheaper when we get orders direct from foreign countries."

"Why so?"

"Because here we have to compete against the English and German article, whereas in the United States we are only a few making those goods, and we all sell at the same price." (He did not say anything about trusts.)

"Ah! I see," replied the customer, smiling knowingly. "Of course, in that case I will send my order directly to your house."

So the matter ended. Your readers can draw their own conclusions.

E. VAN DE VELDE.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

HOW A MICHIGAN LUMBER DEALER PROPOSES TO ASSIST IN CIRCULATING IT.

Editor of The Standard—Sir: I just dictated a letter to Mr. Atkinson subscribing to 500 copies of "Protection or Free Trade" which subscription I hope to raise to 5,000 later on. An edition of five million of these books should be printed and placed in the hands of every person capable of reading and understanding. I wish the same arrangement could be made with "Progress and Poverty," and "Social Problems."

The principle we strive for is as much in advance of the present condition of things as science is over superstition. To make single taxers, all we have to do is to explain what we have to offer in place of what people are now getting. This can be done by inducing them to read such matter as is found in THE STANDARD and Henry George's works. Every person in the United States who has the cause of single tax at heart, should constitute himself a committee of one to see to it that every other person who can and will read is given a chance to put up on this most important question now before the inhabitants of the earth. We must not lay back and allow such noble men as Henry George to carry the brunt of the work. Such as he can write and give expression to his noble thoughts, but such as I should distribute his works, so that this glorious light is not hid under a bushel. In order to spread his teachings it is not necessary for the workers to go down into their pockets and put up the cost of this literature. Any tariff reform republican, prohibitionist, democrat, farmer or laborer will gladly give \$1 for ten books worth \$5 to pass around to friends. A person need not label himself "book agent," either. Why, I remember a millionaire congressman tramping around soliciting cash subscriptions for uniforms and torches for republican parades. We would not be begging, but giving more than full value for money received. Now, let us all take hold and get this question to the front. If the masses understand it, they will act on it. The writer is in the wholesale cedar business, and obtains orders by mailing ten to twenty

thousand price lists each month to lumber dealers throughout the United States. On the next issues will be printed the following: "For ten cents in postage stamps or silver we will furnish a book which will point out how cedar posts, poles, shingles and white pine lumber, etc., can be obtained for at least twenty-five per cent below prices you now pay." George's "Protection or Free Trade?" will then be mailed, together with a printed tract by me, which proves conclusively that at present the cedar or white pine trees or stumpage cost forty per cent, and that capital gets sixty per cent for manufacturing and loading on cars or vessel ready for shipment.

Think of the outrage on the community, where the equal owners of this stumpage, labor and capital get but sixty per cent on an average for building camps in the woods, cutting out and making logging roads, cutting down the trees, haul for miles to the river, drive these logs for hundreds of miles down river to the mill, pay fifty cents per 1,000 feet to the boom company for sorting each log into the owner's mill pocket. Then the logs are sawed into boards, planks, shingles and lath, again sorted into the different grades and piled into the yard to dry, then loaded on cars. Under the single tax stumpage would come down so that it would represent not to exceed fifteen per cent of the cost of the manufactured article. Capital and labor, by getting same rates as before, would leave the price of lumber, etc., twenty-five per cent lower than at present for the benefit of the consumer.

The McKinley bill put a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem on Canadian cedar so as to protect (?) our cedar shippers and workers. As soon as the bill was signed myself and other cedar stumpage buyers and manufacturers received from stumpage sellers revised price lists, showing an advance of twenty-five per cent on former prices. Cedar has advanced, the manufacturer, jobber, laborer, wholesale and retail dealers receive no more than their former miserly returns for labor, capital invested, risk and worry. The advance is paid by the user or consumer, who passes it up through the dealers to the land owner. Who is protected in this case? Will the hoodwinked, imposed upon labor voter for protection, see or must we show up these wrongs in thousands of different ways? Well, here is another sample: I buy the stumpage and land (mineral rights reserved) on 400 acres of cedar lands for \$2,000. These 400 acres are assessed to the land holder or speculator for taxes at \$240 at two per cent; taxes amounts to \$480. I put a crew of men and teams to work during the fall and winter to get out this cedar and have it hauled to the railroad track for shipment. I pay out for labor \$3,000, in spending which the laborers get \$2,000 worth of goods, and \$1,000 goes for tariff, internal revenue taxes and saloon licenses. Along about June Mr. Assessor swoops down on my neck like a vulture on a lamb and assesses this stock of cedar, now ready for shipment, at an even \$5,000, on which I pay \$100 taxes as a fine for giving these men work and for my thrift and industry. I, of course, charge this \$100 to cost of material, and the consumer innocently pays it. While cutting the cedar off these lands indications of iron ore are seen, shafts sunk, iron of good quality and in abundance is found. A stock company is formed which pays (the blue-blooded chap with a diamond pin and thirty-third degree masonic charm, from whom I bought the land and all excepting the mineral, which my men found for him) 50 cents per ton royalty on 400,000 tons for the first year's work. Under the single tax this deal would figure about like this: These 400 acres of land have a rental value of about \$400, which would represent the then probable value of the cedar stumpage that could be taken off these lands. This \$400 would go into the general treasury. The cedar would be cut and hauled out to the point of shipment. For this work labor would get \$3,000—probably more, as then labor would be in greater demand. At present everything the laborer buys, from common whisky, which costs 15 cents per gallon to make, for which at 10 cents per glass he pays, figuring 100 glasses per gallon, \$10. To beer, which costs \$2 per barrel to make, at 5 cents per glass, 500 glasses to the barrel, equals \$25. So with cigars, tobacco, clothing, and all other things wanted by man. As then there would be no tax on labor or the products of labor whatever, the laborer in spending this \$3,000, could now buy and get full value for his money, instead of \$2,000 worth as before, and have an interest in this \$400 in the treasury besides. The people who bought this manufactured cedar to use, would save the \$100 formerly taxed here, but paid by them. They would also get the benefit of this \$1,000 drop in price of stumpage. And so it would be with white pine stumpage. Then instead of this mining company paying one man \$200,000 royalty for the ore they brought to the surface of mother earth the first year, this \$200,000 would also go into the general treasury for the benefit of the whole community. Now, since this former land owner cannot trace his deeds to the maker of this earth he holds, he has no more right to these lands than he has to 400 stolen hats or neckties made by 400 different persons, but bought by him. Since to obtain a rightful ownership to anything, the purchases must be traced to the maker, producer, or one who brings it forth, and since this is im-

possible with air, water and land, it having come forth through the never-erring law of nature, and was intended for the life, comfort and happiness of all who lived thereon, therefore these things given us necessary for life, air, water and land, should not be allowed to be bottled up by the few to the cost and discomfort of the masses. The art of bottling all the air and water and selling it to those who must submit to the terms at which it is offered or die has not been put into practice as yet, but with the land question this art is fast approaching perfection, and it is about time to call a halt on this kind of legalized robbery by the community reclaiming and retaking that which rightfully belongs to it. Let us not be clams by allowing this wrong to continue.

Menominee, Mich. GEO. LEMKE.

McKINLEY'S VICTIMS.

THE TARIFF WEIGHED OWEN BROTHERS OF PROVIDENCE TO THE GROUND.

Providence, Dec. 18.—The failure of the Owen Brothers—George Owen, George Owen, jr., and Charles D. Owen—who are among the most extensive woolen manufacturers in the state, is due to republican legislation. For years the firm has protested and struggled against the iniquitous tariff, which compelled them to pay ruinous duties upon their fine imported Australian wools. So oppressive have they found the tariff of late, taken in connection with the stringency of the money market, that they have been obliged to relinquish their interests in the Atlantic mills at Olneyville, the Wanskuck mills, the Union horse railroad company, and other real investments.

Great sympathy is expressed for the firm in its embarrassment. George Owen, sr., is a very aged man who, it is said, has recently disposed of his elegant residence in the suburbs to help his sons tide over their difficulties. Every available piece of property was converted into cash, but the crash could not be averted.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS

NEW JERSEY WORKINGMEN LEARNING A LESSON IN PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Dispatch to New York Star.

TRENTON, Dec. 21.—The Jersey republican protectionist has continued to show the inconsistency of his theory the past week. The strike in the big Clark thread works at Newark not only continues, but grows worse each day. For years the Clarks have paraded their kindness to the men, women and children in their employ. Each summer it has been their custom to take all the hands for a day's outing at the seashore. A special train was chartered for the occasion, and care taken that reporters of local papers accompanied the excursion to write glowing accounts of the liberality of the thread manufacturers.

The moment the employees had a real grievance the employers showed their true character. There was a semblance of justice in the action of the Clarks early in the week, but it was speedily followed by indifference to the wishes of the strikers. The thread men are making thousands of dollars a year. The representative of an English investment company in New York has repeatedly endeavored to secure the right to negotiate the sale of the property in London, because he became familiar with the handsome profits the establishment and its annex in Rhode Island have been earning. There is reason for believing that negotiations have already begun looking toward the transfer of the plant to foreign purchasers. Yet the owners declare that only the present protective tariff permits them to survive.

Right on the eve of Christmas, hundreds of girls who support mothers and sisters are turned out of work to please the whim of an imported superintendent. The firm that talks about its patriotism and its love for American industries deliberately shuts its doors and dismisses its employees simply because it prefers to stand by a tyrannical overseer from England rather than give a respectful hearing to the native Americans who claim that life is made unendurable by this scion of John Bull.

The potters in Trenton are conducting a similar campaign against honest labor. The republican proprietors of the leading potteries have combined to crush the manhood and independence out of their workmen. The more protection a republican congress gives them the lower the wages of the hands are reduced. With every recurring session of congress a delegation of suddenly enriched potters goes to Washington and asks for further protection; and when the increased tariff is granted, the laborer immediately suffers. The Star correspondent has learned that when a number of potteries gave an option on their plants to an English syndicate last winter they showed thirteen per cent profit on a large purchase price. The deal is still in abeyance, because at the last moment several of the potters refused to sell on less than an eleven or twelve per cent basis, alleging that there is too much money in the business.

The profits are now larger than ever, and one potter who, ten years ago, was in straitened circumstances, is now figuring to secure the next republican gubernatorial nomination, and is reported to be ready to spend \$50,000 in establishing a republican organ that will represent his political ambi-

tions. Nearly every pottery proprietor is investing large sums of money in outside enterprises.

The glass factories of south Jersey furnish another striking example of the inconsistency of a protective tariff. Although these factories are amply protected "they are in trouble, or pretend to be. One thing is certain, they have discharged American laborers and are employing imported citizens of Belgium, who will work for much lower wages than a native of the soil. The old employe is going to Georgia and other states in search of work at living wages, while the manufacturer expresses no regret.

One of the strangest features of this whole matter is that while the highly protected manufacturer insists that he is making no money and has to shut down his works or reduce wages or import laborers, the hundred and odd building trades and industrial pursuits of New Jersey that are unprotected by a high tariff are prosperous and willing to pay good wages. There are no reductions of wages, no strikes and no lockouts on the part of these unprotected industries. It would be of great contemporaneous interest if the protected proprietor would state just why he has to curtail the wages and restrict the prosperity of his workmen so soon as congress has increased the tariff on the articles he manufactures.

EXPATRIATED CALVES.

New York Times.

Even in a dry and formal decision of the treasury department concerning the tariff laws there may be found something that should not be overlooked by those who seek to promote the gaiety of nations. The department publishes the following rebuke to a kind-hearted collector of customs who has incurred its displeasure by extending the hospitality of the republic to the unfortunate offspring of American cows residing temporarily abroad.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 14, 1890.

Sir: The department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. concerning your practice in passing free of duty cattle which the owners may prove to your satisfaction to be of domestic production and to have simply strayed across the Mexican line.

It is understood from your report that not only do you pass cattle which may have strayed from the United States into Mexico, free of duty, but that you also pass free the calves accompanying stray cows. If this understanding is correct your practice is erroneous.

While no particular objection is perceived to your passing free of duty stray cattle which may be clearly proved to your satisfaction to be of domestic origin, the department has to say that the increase of such cattle which may have occurred during their sojourn in Mexico is not entitled to the same privilege, and that duty in such cases should be exacted.

You will be governed accordingly, and require the owners of such cattle to make entry and pay duty on all calves which may have been produced on Mexican soil.

O. L. SPAULDING, Assistant Secretary. Collector of Customs, Nogales, Arizona.

Under the new law the duty to be exacted by the collector at Nogales in obedience to these instructions is \$2 for each calf.

THE SHELL CRACKED.

An on year for needless taxes is apt to prove an off year for the tax raisers when the tax payers come to vote.—[New York World.]

The McKinley bill hasn't raised McKinley's wages. On the contrary, after next March he'll get \$5,000 a year less at least.—[Philadelphia Times.]

It has been discovered that the McKinley law, as it appears on the books, contains a misplaced parenthesis. Those members who depended on the measure for re-election accuse it of containing misplaced confidence.—[Washington Post.]

America's high protection champion is in every way proving a costly piece of furniture, neither ornamental nor useful.—[Kansas City Times.]

The McKinley bill has given the people high goods and low wages.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

Is there any workingman in the country who feels that he is better off because of the McKinley bill's increase in the taxes?—[New York World.]

It is the tinner who can never tell how business is going to pan out, especially since the increased tax on tin.—[Texas Siftings.]

LAND IS LAND, FOR A FACT.

New York letter in Exchange.

Last year 6,722 houses were erected in this city at a cost of \$75,912,816, while during the same period of time 11,965 houses were built in Philadelphia at an expense of only \$26,000,000. These figures emphasize the difference between a city of houses and a city of flats and tenements. Where Philadelphia builds a modest little home for the occupation of a family, Gotham puts up skyward a showy brownstone structure intended to accommodate under its roof from ten to fifteen different households. This is decidedly uncomfortable for the Gothamite; but what better can be done in a city so hemmed in by rivers and a bay that it is impossible to expand, except in the direction of Albany and the sky? Land is land here. In this year of grace a single lot at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street brought \$34,000, or \$18,113 per square foot.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispose with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for specu-

lators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

In view of the absolute certainty that direct taxation must be resorted to by the next congress to refill our exhausted treasury, we can do no more effective work than to point out to every senator and every representative the superiority of the single tax to any other form of taxation.

Rev. J. M. Ferguson, 623½ Guerrero street, San Francisco, Cal.—In his Thanksgiving day sermon said: "Two fundamental truths to be borne in mind are: (1) The absolute title to the earth is in God. It cannot be alienated. (2) The whole human race is one family, and that family is God's. The earth's entire resources are for the common and equal use of His family. It is His will that it supply the needs of all. But He has committed the execution of His will to men. Two causes, therefore, under its fulfillment are: (1) Maladministration of society and its leaders, and (2) individual sins. If every one has not enough he has been deprived by violence, fraud or indiscretion."

"I am to be grateful for the sum total of God's gifts to the world, but cannot always be thankful for the direction the wealth takes or the use that is made of it. It is God's will that all the world be fed. Let us thank Him for that will, and strive to see that it is done."

While thanking him for his refreshing frankness, we should call his attention to the remedy. If he does not believe the single tax the solution, it then becomes his duty to seek one, and proclaim it fearlessly.

J. F. Jackson, editor Southern Planter, 28 North Ninth street, Richmond, Va.—A fearless advocate of free trade. We should strive to show him how greatly the farmer suffers from all attempts to tax personal property and improvements, and hence how the single tax would help him.

Rev. N. M. Loag, Strangers' Church, Memphis, Tenn.—On November 23 preached a sermon opposing the single tax, saying: "The things Mr. George says are true I say are false, and I shall pulverize the cornerstone on which they rest." Mr. George's doctrine is: "Tax all the land so high that all the owners will be forced to give it up." "He did not use the word 'confiscation,' but that was what it amounted to." "Wives are a necessity to about one-half of the human race, and men having equal natural rights to wives, therefore, according to George, no man has an exclusive right to the possession of his wife."

An esteemed correspondent asks me to state here my views on the question of woman suffrage. Mr. George has expressed them for me in the closing chapter of "Social Problems," where he says: "I am convinced that we make a great mistake in depriving one sex of voice in public matters, and that we could in no way so increase the attention, the intelligence and the devotion which may be brought to social problems as by enfranchising our women. Even if in a ruder state of society the intelligence of one sex suffices for the management of common interests, the vastly more intricate, more delicate and more important questions which the progress of civilization makes of public moment, require the intelligence of women as of men, and that we never can obtain till we interest them in public affairs."

W. J. ATKINSON,
12 Union square, New York.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE U. S.

NATIONAL COM., 12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1890.

NOTICE.—On January 1 the office of the national committee will remove to No. 42 University place. In accordance with notice given some weeks ago, beginning with the first issue of 1891, we shall publish in our STANDARD club list only such clubs as have indorsed the platform adopted at the national conference and joined the league.

The national committee is circulating a petition asking the United States house of representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and sin-

gle tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, and is now engaged in circularizing newspapers in every state, calling their attention to the widespread interest now shown in the subject of the single tax, and urging that they call on the press companies supplying their ready prints and plates for single tax matter.

The attention of officers of single tax organizations is called to the resolution adopted at the national conference to the effect that all organizations subscribing to the national single tax platform shall be eligible for membership in the league. Thus far but very few clubs have formally subscribed to the platform and enrolled themselves in the league, and officers of organizations that have as yet made no move in the matter are earnestly requested to bring the question before their clubs and apply at once to the secretary of the national committee for enrolment.

As the space accorded to this committee for the advertisement of single tax organizations is limited, the present club list will soon be withdrawn, and a new list made up only of clubs enrolled in the league will be published.

Subscriptions toward expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$1,301.

Cash contributions for week ending December 23 are as follows:

Owego S. T. club, Owego, N. Y.	\$3 00
"Bob," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
Gus A. Minger, St. Louis, Mo.	50
M. E. Sauer, St. Louis, Mo.	30
Jacob Lockel, St. Louis, Mo.	20
Henry C. C. Schakel, Indianapolis	25
Walter Hening, Florence, Pa.	2 00
A. J. Bostwick, Sharon, Conn.	5 00
S. Mendelson, New York city	50 00
David Harrower (add.), Wakefield, R. I.	1 00
Total	\$63 35

Cash contributions previously acknowledged 774 91

Total **\$837 26**

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 94,239

Signatures received since last report 611

Total **94,850**

For news budget see "Roll of States."

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

Last Thursday evening Mr. Adolph Engelsman treated the Manhattan single tax club and its friends to a stereopticon entertainment, consisting of views taken at the Paris exhibition of last year. William McCabe, who did not attend the exhibition, gave the descriptive lecture. His French was somewhat un-Parisian, being more on the Connecticut order; but despite this, the entertainment as a whole was voted a great success.

To-morrow is Christmas. In the evening there will be a "smoke talk." These talks have always been an interesting feature of the club's entertainments.

Dr. Walter Mendelson delivered an address, entitled "The Single Tax the Only Just One," before the Friends' literary and library association, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Rutherford place, on Thursday evening of last week. Dr. Mendelson made a perfectly clear exposition of single tax principles, and was listened to attentively. He then invited questions. Some of the questions and comments displayed intelligent interest in the subject, while others showed that the questioners had no conception of the principles laid down in "Progress and Poverty," and had utterly failed to comprehend the clear and simple exposition of them in the doctor's address. This is usual with all audiences that have given no serious attention to economic subjects.

William T. Croasdale came in in the course of the discussion, and at the request of the society made a brief speech on the single tax. After adjournment the members of the society continued to discuss the question in an informal way for half an hour or so. This is the second time that Dr. Mendelson has addressed the association, and the number of sympathizing listeners was much larger last Thursday than it was a year ago.

BROOKLYN.

HORACE E. DEMING LECTURES IN BROOKLYN—RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EVERETT GLACKIN.

J. Hickling.—Mr. Horace E. Deming delivered the last of the series of lectures at Avon hall on Sunday evening last, his subject being "Independence in Politics." After a brief address of introduction by Mr. G. W. Thompson, the lecturer said that while parties are necessities, a man can be independent of his party without injury to that party. He proved to the evident satisfaction of his audience that it was the independent who checked the evils of partisanship—the more patriotic citizen whose vote was exercised as a trust for the benefit of the whole country.

No great reform originated in a party, but was rather checked by it, and the good we have obtained has come, as a rule, in spite of party.

Partisanship is used as a cover to dishonesty, and there is little to choose between the two contending forces. The ballot was mutilated in Connecticut by the republicans, in New York it was mutilated by the democrats. Neither party demanded ballot reform—it was the independent pressure of public opinion that forced the issue on both parties. Mr. Deming made an earnest and eloquent address.

The annual election of officers of the Brooklyn single tax club, 198 Livingston street, will take place New Year's eve, December 31.

W. F. Withers.—At a meeting of the Brooklyn single tax club, 198 Livingston street, held December 17, 1890, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The cause of human uplifting has met a severe loss in the death of Mr. Everett Glackin, in that he was one of the earliest and most faithful supporters of the single tax; and

Whereas, His efforts have undoubtedly done much to acquaint organized labor with a knowledge of the great evils that underlie the so-called labor question, and the only just solution possible, viz.: the securing to all the fruits of their labor by freeing natural opportunities; therefore

Resolved, That this club desires to express its sense of the loss sustained, and to extend to Mrs. Glackin its sympathy in this hour of her difficulties.

C. Nelson.—Inclosed I send you seven signed petitions. I never miss a good chance to "gather them in." Just had an argument with a man who wanted to sell me a lot for \$25 in Beilport, L. I.; the inducement, doubling the value every six months. I did not buy the lot, but gave him single tax talk.

NEW YORK STATE.

Charles F. Owen, Troy.—I inclose twelve petitions. I presume I have out fully a hundred for signatures, but I travel about so that I am able to eventually gather in but comparatively few apples for the number of blossoms. The man who is on the go, however, has his own peculiar opportunities to help convert the world—the railway train, the hotel table, the various accidents of travel, they all serve the purpose of the man whose motive power is a lively faith.

John H. Blakeney, Binghamton.—I am not entitled to the credit of organizing the Social science club here. Our friend, E. W. Dundon, proposed the organization and several of us started it. The club numbers about fifteen active members. We had hoped for a larger membership, and still hope to have more after awhile. Some of the members—not heretofore single taxers—are becoming much interested. They will develop into active workers. The notices of our meetings, and other references to our club, in the newspapers, will have a good effect in keeping the subject before the people and stirring up thought.

It seems to me that in every town where there are a few single taxers a club like ours could be started. Let a half dozen, if no more, who have not studied the question, but who are interested in the social problem, be induced to meet weekly to read and discuss "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," or "Protection or Free Trade." If the club were small, meetings could, of course, be held at the house of a member without expense. Especially in small towns would such clubs be practicable, I think.

James C. Murray, Oswego.—The Pioneer single tax club of Oswego, N. Y., at the last regular meeting ratified the platform adopted by the national conference, and the secretary was instructed to notify the national committee of our action, and request to be enrolled as a member of the National league of the United States. The officers of our club are James Ryan, president; James C. Murray, secretary. I inclose twenty-eight signed petitions.

VERMONT.

CONVERTED THROUGH READING "THE STANDARD" IN A COLLEGE READING ROOM.

Stephen T. Byington, Burlington.—I send a first small installment of signatures. I ought to have done more, and should have but for sickness, etc. I am waiting to put in my best ticks till I can give most of my time for a few days wholly to this. Then I'll attack the faculty and students of this college here, and at least stir them up well. I was converted to the cause by reading THE STANDARD, sent free to our college reading room. Let the good work go on.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Albert S. Cushman, Oxford.—I inclose herewith ten signed petitions. I hope to be able to send a few more later. The majority of these ten names were obtained by Mr. Andrew B. Yeomans, a brave soldier of Co. E, Fifteenth Massachusetts infantry, and who since the war has been town clerk and has held other town offices. There are a few good enough single tax men here, but this village is so small we can scarcely ever hope to effect any organization. The single tax club in Worcester, with the good names at the head of it, is a great encouragement to us, and I wish an organization could be effected in Webster, with which our town is even more intimately connected in some ways than with Worcester. I have noticed

several letters from Webster in THE STANDARD recently.

S. T., Boston.—The Liberal union club, at the meeting and dinner at Young's hotel, Friday evening, December 19, had as guest William Lloyd Garrison, who read a paper on "The Ethics of Taxation." The president, J. H. Wiggins, presided. Mr. Garrison spoke of the inequality of the system of taxation under which we live, and favored the single tax idea. During the evening Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, vocalist, C. N. Allen, violinist, and Mrs. Emilie Grant, pianist, entertained the company.

NEW JERSEY.

"THE FARMERS ARE IN A RECEPTIVE HUMOR"—THEY DON'T WANT SINGLE TAX, BUT THEY DO WANT IDLE LAND TAXED AS HIGH AS LAND IN USE.

J. A. Craig, Paterson.—The Industrial senate of New Jersey met in Camden last week.

This organization is composed of representatives from assemblies of the Knights and unions of the farmers in all parts of the state, and was organized for the purpose of advancing reform legislation.

Until the last meeting single tax clubs were not admitted to membership in the senate, so a resolution was introduced which provided that such clubs shall be entitled to representation therein, and instructing the secretary to officially invite them to join in. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, much to the gratification of the single taxers present. This action is a fair indication of the progress of thought upon the question of taxation, which has taken place in both of these organizations within the past year or so. A year ago such a resolution would have met a speedy death.

Dr. Atkinson of Paterson, who does something of farming in addition to his profession, stated, on behalf of his organization, that among the measures which they desired should be urged upon the next legislature was a bill which should provide for the assessment of all land equally, irrespective of the use to which it was put. He claimed that in his section the burden of taxation fell upon the producing farmer; that speculators and others who held land idle, equally as good as that which they were using, escaped taxation almost entirely. And that, in his opinion, all of such lands should be taxed just as high as land in use. This was the condition of things existing there and which they desired should be remedied, and the way was to tax it (the land) all the same. These sentiments were heartily applauded and the proposition went through on a rush.

It seems that the alliance unions of south Jersey held a meeting recently, at which some one of their number who understood the single tax introduced it for their consideration, but was quickly sat upon. They didn't want anything like that. He then employed the argument used by the doctor, showing the inequalities in taxation and pointing out that idle land should be taxed just the same as land in use; the mere fact of putting land to use should not cause an increase of taxes. That, of course, was very plain talk. They understood it, and were in favor of it; hence the instructions to their representatives to the senate.

The farmers are at last thinking. They are getting hold of the right idea, and once they get thoroughly imbued with it they can be trusted to "shut their eyes and hold on" for some time to come.

Mr. D. W. Davis of Shiloh, who is organizing for the Farmers' alliance, is a full fledged single taxer. He is doing good work, and it seems to me that if the single taxers of the cities would concentrate their efforts upon the rural districts for the next year or so, with the assistance of such men as Mr. Davis can render, they could not find a more fertile or more desirable field for their operations, and would be sure of accomplishing lasting results.

The farmers seem now to be in a receptive humor, impressionable, and this is the time that effective work can be done among them.

I spent a pleasant evening among the Camden single taxers last Sunday. A number assembled at the house of Mr. Callingham, and we had a real old fashioned meeting—a meeting such as we used to have when there were not enough of us to hire a regular headquarters—which lasted till after 10 o'clock. The Camden boys are made of the right material—all fighters. Should any single taxers of other parts happen that way in the course of their wanderings, I can safely bespeak for them a most cordial reception.

William Porter, Cape May City.—Find inclosed two signed petitions obtained this week. While the work I am doing is only small it is bearing fruit. The Star does not take kindly to my communications. I sent one more as I proposed. It has not appeared yet, and as the editor has had it in his office more than two weeks I do not expect it to be published. My letters will now have to be transferred to the other paper, which is a little more liberal in its sentiments. To get a letter in that I am obliged to make the single tax come out in something local.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GETTING SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION—EXPOSING TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

(H. F. Stephens, Philadelphia.—Lost it

should be thought among our single tax friends that the Philadelphia contingent have fallen into that Rip Van Winkle sleepiness so characteristic of this good city, allow us to give some account of our stewardship. We are settling down to work in our new club house, Broad and Arch streets—as desirable a location for our purpose as can be found in the city—and there will be a housewarming on New Year's afternoon and evening, after which we will feel ourselves at home—as though we had come to stay.

Our business meetings are held on Thursday evenings, opening with an address upon some topic previously advertised, the last a discussion of the ever-debatable "interest" question by Dwight M. Lowrey of the Philadelphia bar. Then follows a short exposition of the single tax and replies to questions about it by way of missionary work for the strangers within the gates, and after that comes the business meeting. On Sunday evening there is an address on the single tax from the standpoint of ethics. The last speaker was D. M. Anderson, a prominent trades unionist, on "The cure of poverty," and the next to come is F. A. Herwig of the Reform club of Kensington on "The immorality of the tariff." We intend after the holidays to buckle down to work, and will ask enough of your space to report progress occasionally.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Inclosed are twelve more signed petitions. No. 1 is the son of a man whose principal income consists of the unearned increment; No. 2 is a painter who some time ago bought a lot to build a house upon, and it being pointed out to him that he made a present of \$300 to a so-called "owner," he saw enough of the cat to say that the single tax was a good thing; No. 3 is a mechanic who used to read THE STANDARD two years ago and who signed readily. The remainder are a daughter of a hotel keeper, mason, coachman, laborer and others who had been driven to this "free country" by landlordism. Expect to get more signers in a few days.

William W. Wiler, New Brighton.—Inclosed find twenty-three signed petitions, fifty-five in all that I have sent in. I have secured twenty eight out of a possible thirty-three voters in the shop where I work, commencing with the foreman. I expect to make a clean sweep of that shop before I get through.

Walter Hennig, Florence.—Inclosed find five signatures to petition. This is my first instalment of signers; but having taken "Uncle Tom's" advice, shall not let it be the last. I am distributing tracts and talking single tax, but it seems as if new ideas don't take kindly in this conservative community.

C. F. Knight has left this vicinity and established himself in Pittsburg.

E. D. Barleigh, Germantown.—Our club held another public meeting yesterday afternoon, December 14, which was addressed by Mr. H. V. Hetzel, who gave us a very fine speech. The audience was small but attentive, and quite a number of questions were asked and answered.

FLORIDA.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY DELIVERS AN ADDRESS ON THE LAND QUESTION.

Thomas S. Shelley, St. Augustine.—The convention at Ocala of the Farmers' alliance has had the effect of stimulating the discussion of our proposal for the substitution of a single tax on land values in lieu of the present system of burdensome and oppressive taxation. It is to be regretted that the alliance should have committed itself to the support of such a measure as the sub-treasury scheme, which implies class legislation with a vengeance. If the farmers really desire relief from monopoly legislation, they cannot hope to achieve success unaided by the votes of men engaged in the other avocations of industry. But few business men or mechanics can be found who will indorse such a system of governmental pawnbroking as that involved in lending money on farm products. How, for instance, would it be possible for a believer in free trade to countenance a measure savoring so strongly of protection? Why, of all men, should the farmer need exceptional legislation in his behalf?

Mr. T. V. Powderly, who addressed a large and representative audience here the other evening, seems to be all right on the land question. The most earnest single tax advocate could not have desired a stronger presentation of the doctrine than that given by Mr. Powderly in a few terse, clean cut sentences with which he denounced the spoliation of the masses for the benefit of a few monopolists who control the natural opportunities designed by a beneficent Father for the use of all His children. The master workman seems to have made an excellent impression on his audience; removing, too, some erroneous ideas that were prevalent concerning his attitude toward the introduction and use of labor saving machinery. Your correspondent is not a member of the Knights of Labor, still he was glad to see the fine audience gathered to hear the speaker. The business and professional classes were well represented; but they were not (as in other cities) willing to occupy seats on the stage. There was one man, however, who was neither afraid nor ashamed to show

his sympathy with the cause represented by Powderly. The mayor held aloof, and the politicians were conspicuous by their absence; but a clergyman, Rev. J. L. Pitner, pastor of Grace M. E. church, and one of the most eloquent preachers in the south, added to his popularity, already great, by coming on the stage with Mr. Powderly and remaining, an attentive auditor, till the close of his address, which occupied two hours in its delivery. It is not at all difficult to understand him as having been desirous to lend the influence of his presence toward making the reception of the labor leader a success. If ministers of the gospel really desire to impress workmen with the fact that the Carpenter of Nazareth taught a system of ethics which, if generally adopted, would solve all the problems of labor vs. capital and make this weary old world a "paradise regained," it would be well for them to imitate the example cited. Mr. Pitner, it may be added, does not preach to a small syndicate of somnolent, snoring saints.

ILLINOIS.

TWO NOTABLE MEETINGS—A MINISTER IN BLOOMINGTON COMES OUT FOR THE SINGLE TAX.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Dec. 19.—The audience which greeted the venerable Judge Bangs last night was large, intelligent and thoroughly appreciative, and his address was received with every mark of interest. His theme was "The Two Responses," and in its treatment he was both able and eloquent. He pictured the whole people being called to answer as to their state of life. The higher classes from their luxury, and idleness and forgetfulness, answered that all was well. But from the others came a swollen, wailing response for equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights only existed for them in name. They had been foreclosed. "We have no right to the land," came the cry, "nor to the tools and implements of labor. We can lay no claim to any of the great useful inventions. We have no voice in deciding what shall be the result of our own labor. We are ground down by unremitting toil to obtain a bare subsistence. We are crowded by our necessities into foul, narrow and disease-producing abodes. We have neither the time nor opportunity for improvement. Dependent upon the caprice of our masters, we are slowly but surely being deprived of our manhood and self-respect. All this is making us technically criminals." The speaker pointed out that those who did not or would not hear this cry of distress from the other half, believed themselves the only rightful arbiters of things political and economic, and that the country was safe only when in their hands. The poor were being destroyed by their want, patriotism was becoming warped and the rich were coming to decay. Safety from dangers which would result from this state of affairs could only come by changing labor from a suppliant to a demandant, and in transferring capital from a demandant to a suppliant. The speaker, however, did not urge that this be done in any offensive way. Neither labor nor capital should be obliged to supplicate nor permitted arbitrarily to demand in any debasing sense. Each should be made to the other a recognized yet independent necessity and privilege. To accomplish this change the first and plainest duty was to obtain an absolutely secret and an untrammelled ballot. The time was ripe for such a ballot and for laws which would benefit the poor and the laborer and which would inevitably follow. The passage of the Australian ballot law was imperatively demanded. With this law in active and beneficent operation in all the states in conjunction with the rising tide of philanthropic thought and discussion, the speaker felt confident that in good time the watchman could truthfully respond "The redemption of the people draweth nigh."

Mr. Marshall Beck followed Judge Bangs in a characteristic talk, which abounded in happy thoughts and witty expressions, complimenting the judge on his moving appeal for justice, and felicitating the single tax club and the cause it represents on its possession of a champion so strong and so experienced. **Mr. Edward Osgood Brown** and **Mr. Jonathan B. Taylor** spoke in a similar strain, and **Mr. William Gleason**, a visitor, also made a few remarks, which were heartily applauded. Judge Bangs closed the discussion with an off-hand talk that was applauded to the echo, the meeting then adjourning in a very happy frame of mind.

On the same evening there was another meeting in progress that was both interesting and significant. The Sunset club held its fortnightly dinner at the Palmer house and "Free Trade and Reciprocity" was the topic for discussion, **Mr. Franklin MacVeagh** leading. **Mr. MacVeagh** said:

Protection is in trouble. Protection is in serious trouble, or there would not be so many attempts to go to its relief. There are two main causes for the trouble. First, the alarming clamor of the people for cheap goods which protection has promised but not brought; and, second, the threatened breaking down of the protective system by its own weight. Protection is threatened by over-production and the exhaustion of the home market. Moreover, the first rumblings of a moral revolution are adding weight to the critical situation. The people have at last been aroused to the fact that protection is merely a system of legalized spoliation.

The first remedy suggested to bolster up the waning forces of protection was the trusts. They were at best but a makeshift, for big profits are bound to attract capital. The trusts changed the mildness of the people to indignation and another remedy was sought by the protectionists. The McKinley law was enacted. Finally Mr. Blaine appeared—reappeared. He sees the exhausted markets, but also sees the exhausted people. He wisely proposes reciprocity. Now, if protection doesn't accept reciprocity it is lost. If it does it is also lost.

Reciprocity is petty, illogical and not very moral, hopelessly impossible as a plan and woefully superficial as a remedy. Logically it undermines protection, which says the country can live in itself while reciprocity admits that it cannot. We admit the impossibility of our system when we claim to want free trade with even a few and not very important nations. Reciprocity is but the first halting place in the retreat of an abandoned and defeated system. It is morally wrong. It abandons the very theories on which protection is founded and does this merely in order that protection may live on. It is a bankrupt policy to save the spoils.

The reciprocity proposed by Mr. Blaine is not a liberal reciprocity to help the people, but a protective reciprocity to help protectionists. Its object is to enlarge the market for our high-priced goods so as to prevent their becoming cheaper here. We are to try to hocus-focus the South American people into closing their markets to all trade but our own. We are to try to prevent them from using the trade centers, the money and the civilization of Europe. What have we to return to them for all this self-sacrifice in accepting our high-priced goods? Nothing. Reciprocity may be all right for us, but we have nothing to reciprocate with. Protectionist reciprocity has come too late. The people have got over it. No more deceptions will deceive. The day of protection, with its occult theories that the more you pay the better off you are, is past. The fact is, protection has been given plenty of rope and is about to hang itself. Blaine is adroit, but he cannot save it. Why should this country, the heir of such great natural riches, be longer restrained by narrow selfishness or forget its dignity in petty schemes of reciprocity?

Take the taxes from our ships and leave them free to the favoring winds of heaven; take the taxes from our goods and wherever there is a sea there our flag will float and wherever there is a port there will be our commerce. And in such a commerce abide the untold riches of the future, and what is of far more value, their juster distribution. Modern inventions have accelerated time and space—those great factors in preventing the political brotherhood of nations. Sentiment, thirst for knowledge, a noble impatience with the provincial, all that inspired Greece or justified the conquests of Rome, all that let in light upon the dark ages, are now blending to bring mankind into free communion. Sooner or later we will all learn, talk and trade with one another. Then there will come to us all a prosperity impossible to any narrow repression and a manhood impossible to those who deny the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Jonathan B. Taylor, one of the vice-presidents of our club, has just been elected to the wardenship of the Cook county hospital, one of the most responsible posts in the gift of the democratic party. Mr. Taylor is a faithful single tax man, and his appointment to this lucrative position is the occasion of much rejoicing among our people.

Our club will not hold another regular meeting until January 8, when Mr. Charles W. Phillips will speak on "Socialism." A meeting is contemplated December 29 in honor of Professor Hamlin Garland, if the arrangements for it can be made, but that is as yet indefinite. January 15 Henry D. Lloyd will speak on "A Conservative View of the Labor Question." Mr. James Maccolm will come next. January 22 and February 12 Mr. Edward Osgood Brown will be heard.

S. T., Bloomington.—Rev. Frank Crane of this city has been telling his flock—and it is the largest one in this city—that "Mr. George is a wise, a great man," and he has gone so far as to advise every man and woman to read "Progress and Poverty." Rev. Crane explained the single tax to an immense audience in the First Methodist church Sunday evening, the 14th. I had the pleasure to be present on that occasion, the reverend gentleman being kind enough to notify me beforehand that he would talk on the subject, doubtless with the view to afford a chance for criticism should he make a misstatement. I am glad to say that I am able to testify that Rev. Crane, in the few minutes which he devoted to an explanation of the single tax, made Mr. George's doctrine very clear to his audience. He showed that he understood the single tax idea thoroughly, and after he explained the mission of "Progress and Poverty" he said with great warmth that in it could be found a perfect diagnosis of the social disease and that it would do everybody good to read it. Then came the surprise. He said: "However great Mr. George may be, however accurately and brilliantly his book may deal with social problems, his remedy, like Bellamy's, is artificial. It does not reach the hearts of men," going on then to show that the practical remedy is already being surely and effectively applied by the mere fact that as we grow older there is a gradual elimination of warfare and a more general fraternal feeling taking hold in the hearts of men. I called on Rev. Crane at his residence the following morning and was highly pleased with the cordial reception which he tendered me. I told him that I believed a clearer understanding of "Progress and Poverty" would not justify his statement that Mr.

George's remedy was an artificial one. I said to him:

"Mr. George, as I understand it, does not claim that the application of the single tax will cure all social ills. He proposes it as a measure of justice. He proposes that, as the value which attaches to land is the property of population, to restore the value to those to whom it belongs, and protests against the system which allows a few to absorb that which does not belong to them, but to all the people. Therefore, his proposition is not an artificial remedy, for the reason that, if adopted, it would at once put a stop to robbery, which you, no doubt, will be willing to admit."

"I agree to that; I agree to that," replied Mr. Crane. "But Mr. George proposes to abolish poverty."

"No," said I, "he proposes to abolish involuntary poverty."

"Well, I guess you are right about that?"

Talking a little further on this subject, Rev. Crane finally made the following statement:

"I will say this: If Mr. George's single tax is carried to the limit it will be the natural and the right thing."

About this time a member of Mr. Crane's church came in. He is a rich man and a large land owner. He got interested in the conversation, and finally began a haphazard criticism of the single tax. I was amused at the manner in which Rev. Crane proceeded to show his caller that he didn't know what he was talking about.

Rev. Crane's accession to the ranks affords occasion for rejoicing. He has an immense church here—one of the largest and finest in the state—and his audiences are large and intelligent ones. He is a fine looking man, a brilliant orator and a very able and learned man. Single tax men should rejoice to know that he made the kindly references to Henry George accredited to him Sunday night, because of all the places in Illinois, Bloomington, a city of 30,000 in the richest and grandest part of the great state of Illinois, the "breadbasket" of the great western commonwealth, is far behind cities of smaller size in this movement. It has no active worker except myself, and unfortunately what I do has to be done "on the quiet"—in this respect being situated somewhat like our good friend L. P. Custer at St. Louis. Still I have accomplished a great deal of good work in the eight or nine months I have resided here, and I get braver every day, thus defying the fates. I feel sure that the effect of Rev. Crane's discourse and recommendation of "Progress and Poverty" will soon give me company and make the way clear for the organization of a club in the near future.

MICHIGAN.

SINGLE TAXERS BECOMING NUMEROUS AT GRAND RAPIDS.

H. M. W., Grand Rapids.—Single taxers are becoming quite numerous here—I mean avowed single taxers—while there are numbers of others who are practically single taxers limited and don't know it. One of the two members of the state legislature from this city, chosen November 4, is an avowed single taxer, and, of course, a straight-out freetrader. Arthur S. White is his name. He is editor and owner of the Michigan Artisan, is a practical printer and for years was city editor of the Daily Democrat. Two of the three members of the city board of review and equalization, Messrs. F. H. Gill and W. W. Hatheway, are aggressive single taxers; but when the former was re-elected last spring and when the latter was appointed this fall to fill a vacancy, not a word of opposition was raised on account of their single tax records. Neither did the protection papers here say a word against Mr. White's single tax principles. All this goes to show that the doctrine of "the land for the people" has ceased to be a bugaboo in this bailiwick.

Like Mr. White, Mr. Hatheway is a printer and old newspaper man. W. J. Sprout, manager and part owner of the Morning Press, is another straight-out single taxer, but as Mr. J. A. Waters who does the editorial is tarred, so to speak, with the protection stick, Mr. Sprout's single tax sentiments have not as yet found voice in the new daily. But we live in hope. A. C. Sekell, civil engineer and contractor, and C. S. Hartman, owner of the largest hall in the state, are also radical single taxers and never miss a chance to make a convert. Both of these gentlemen are late republicans, and I could name others, did I feel at liberty, who have lately shuffled off protectionism, not for "tariff reform," not for free trade even, but to become single taxers.

George Lemke, Menominee.—We have a voting population in this city of some 1,500, and I see no reason why I cannot get at least 1,000 signatures from among them to the single tax petition.

TEXAS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER, SHOWING HOW OUR IDEAS ARE PROGRESSING.

J. P. Wallace, Austin.—Mr. George's lecture in this city on November 17 was listened to by an exceptionally intelligent audience, if I may be allowed to be the judge. I took the tickets at the door and knew a large proportion of the people personally, among whom I might mention the names of J. S. Hogg, governor-elect; W. B. Wortham, treasurer-elect; State Oil Inspector William M. Brown, Commissioner of Statistics, Insurance and History, Foster, ex-Governor Roberts, Secretary of State J. M. Moore (a single taxer unlimited), several professors of the state university, members of the Austin branch of the American economic association, several of the leading ministers of the gospel—in fact a fair representation from every trade or profession in and about the city. Three weeks have elapsed since then, but the discussion goes on as never before. We are never out of sight of an object lesson. The city is building a dam across the Colorado river for the purpose of furnishing light and water, and will rent the extra power to factories, etc. The building of the dam at a cost of nearly one million and a half dollars necessitates the building of a railroad to carry material, and to build the road made the opening of a street necessary, and after a long wrangle in the city council over the propriety of opening and paying for a street for the railroad, to be used by a private individual, it was finally decided exactly as it would have been had all the cause been single taxers, viz.: The city builds and owns the road, which will be changed to an electric line when the dam is finished. The price of land has "ris."

We are organizing a single tax club, and I hope to be able to give a good account of the work in the near future.

I. J. McCollum, Snow, Leon county.—I have changed my place of living from Harrison to Snow, Texas; but never fail to labor for the single tax. I find the people here ready to listen to anything that leads to reform. In this backwoods one would hardly expect to hear much about tax reform; yet I find many that begin to see glimpses of the way. We have so many object lessons in land grabbing by the rich to extract wealth from labor that it compels us to think.

I met Henry George at Waco while on his southern tour. It was a rainy night, and I feared but little good had been done, but must confess my surprise when I found that every one talked of nothing but the single tax and Henry George in a most respectful way for several days after his departure. I feel truly hopeful for the future.

RHODE ISLAND

Robert J. Bell, Ashton.—I would say in regard to Rhode Island, under the new method of assessment great results will follow. Assessing land apart from improvements enables us to show how the single tax will operate, though only a few towns, and I think, only one city, have complied with the law. Dr. Garvin had a letter lately in the Evening Telegram, admirably showing the effect of the single tax on the owners of homesteads and factories and the land speculators. Under the motto, "Rhode Island industries and how to build them up," Drs. Garvin and Barker are stumping the state, spreading the light, and are arousing a great interest in the single tax. We had them lecture in the Foresters' hall before a fair sized audience last Tuesday evening, and the results are gratifying. I have been kept busy answering questions, and I must say, God speed them in their noble and earnest work. I would that we had more such men in our state.

MARYLAND.

William N. Hill, M. D., Baltimore.—At a meeting of the single tax league of Maryland, held December 15, the platform adopted by the convention of single tax men held in New York in September last was unanimously endorsed and the secretary was instructed to communicate the fact to your committee.

OHIO.

W. W. Kile, Dayton.—At a regular meeting of the Free land club, December 14, the New York conference platform was adopted by unanimous vote. The officers are J. G. Galloway, president; J. P. Fosse, vice-president; W. W. Kile, secretary, and Elias Breidenbach, treasurer.

INDIANA.

Thomas J. Hudson, Indianapolis.—Inclosed find forty five petitions—the work of our league at this place. Some of these signers are men who refused to sign less than one year ago. The heaven is working.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—Inclosed find twenty-five new names to the congressional petition. Most of them were obtained in a few moments after I had addressed the North Minneapolis carpenters' union. More names soon.

GEORGIA.

F. Warder, Brunswick.—Among the inclosed signatures is my brother's, who twelve months ago would not sign it for \$50 a letter; on that basis he may be figuring on a good round sum. I hope he may get it.

McK F. McCook's farewell sermon was very affecting. He appealed to his hearers to open their ears and catch the sound of the coming storm, to open their eyes to the dreadful day of reckoning now upon us, the first dawning streaks of which were plain on November 4 last; and in clear, ringing tones announced that, throwing off all deference to the wishes of some of his congregation, he would stand for the masses as against the

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classes, for the poor against the rich, the many against the few, and would espouse their cause with all his time and ability. He is a champion worth a thousand men.

I was introduced to Powderly at his hotel the other evening, and gave him last week's STANDARD—the first he had seen in the south. He was, like myself, much concerned about Mr. George's illness.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. A. Harris, Vicksburg.—I find that the ideas set forth in the single tax platform are very well thought of by the planters here. I will make a big effort to organize a single tax club here soon. I am doing all I can for the spread of the principles of our cause and free trade.

COLORADO.

H. C. Niles, Denver.—Inclosed find thirty signed petitions. A few months ago the idea was suggested in one of our meetings that a mock congress, organized by representatives elected from the different K. of L. assemblies, hall organizations and reform clubs, would supply a needed demand for discussion of proposed remedies for existing social ills, and enable us to present our ideas in regard to legislation to a representative body of organized labor, and to that end a call was issued inviting the organizations to send a committee of three for the purpose of arranging all preliminaries. This committee, representing seventeen organizations, held two meetings, provided a constitution, and has called the first session of the industrial congress for December 21. From the interest taken in the preliminary meetings I feel justified in saying that the congress is going to be a success, and from its representative character, if it is possible to agree upon any measures, it will exert a potent influence toward shaping such legislation. One of the first matters which will be considered will be, in all probability, the Australian ballot system, and perhaps a public exhibition of that system given.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Isaac Howe, Redfield, Spink County.—Inclosed find eleven signed petitions. I obtained them in this wise: At a referee trial in progress here, the attorneys and witnesses happening to come into my office, the conversation turned to the single tax. Before they left I presented each with a petition and forwarded you the result. No. 1 is conceded one of the ablest lawyers in the state of South Dakota, and senator-elect to the state legislature from Beadle county; No. 3 is a druggist; No. 12 just came in from Minneapolis; though not a believer, thinks the investigation proposed will be beneficial. He is engaged in the grain business. The others are engaged in buying and shipping grain between Huron and Pierre.

OREGON.

S. B. Riggen, Portland.—I am delighted to know that THE STANDARD is to continue, and, next to Mr. George, Mr. Croasdale is the best man in the country to assume its management. We all realize the necessity of an official organ, and I for one fully realize the necessity of every earnest single tax man doing his best toward getting subscribers and otherwise encouraging it. I shall make it my business to get all the subscribers I can. Our movement is growing rapidly, and sooner or later we will come out on top. The devil and all his angels can't prevent it.

CANADA.

A GREAT MOVE MADE ON SINGLE TAX LINES. Captain R. Cartwright, London, Ontario.—I have to report that the quiet advance of our lines in this place is very marked, although people shrink from making themselves conspicuous by joining or forming any society for the advancement of single tax ideas. Yet, nevertheless, the best men in the place are about trying the business tax for local purposes. A plebiscite is to be taken immediately on the frontage tax for local improvements; and altogether, in a quiet way, a great deal is being done. The business tax is a name given to assessing the business men of a town according to the rental they pay. Permission was given by our local legislature last year to all cities and municipalities to collect their taxes in this way. A single tax member of the local gov-

ernment, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. A. Gibson, introduced the measure.

WE'RE IN THE "SOUP."

Philadelphia Record.

The new tariff, which was to have put new life into all sorts of business and more money into everybody's pocket, has now been in operation two months and a half. And where are we?

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send any corrections in the list below, and all newly formed organizations are asked to report promptly, either to the secretary of National committee or The Standard.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., O. D. Hemming, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., 841 Market st. Pres., L. M. Manzer; sec., H. M. Welcome; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

SACRAMENTO.—Single tax club of Sacramento. Every Friday evening, Dr. Reed's office, 6th and K sts. Pres., Dr. Thos. B. Reed; sec., C. W. Farnsworth, 1406 4th st.

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. H. Harkins.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., J. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Contra Costa county single tax committee. Jeff. A. Bailey, sec.

COLORADO.

STATE.—Colorado single tax association, 303 16th st. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 303 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec., H. C. Niles, 303 16th st.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. First and Fourth Thursdays at office of D. B. V. Reeve, Union av. Pres., D. B. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.

GRAND JUNCTION.—Mesa county single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., James W. Bucklin; sec., Geo. Smith.

CANYON CITY.—Single tax committee; sec., Dr. Frank P. Blake.

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. ones; sec., W. E. Grumman. Address for the sent, Sam E. Main, 10 Montgomery st.

NEW HAVEN.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening, Pres., Willard D. Warren, room 11, 102 Orange st.; sec., Alfred Smith, 105 Day.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. 3 p. m. every Sunday, Circle hall. Pres., Wm. Hawthorne; sec., Wm. Willis, P. O. box 1842.

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. Ryan.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Pres., Geo. W. Kreer; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Washington single tax league; always open; regular meeting Friday evening, 609 F street, N. W. Pres., Paul T. Bowen; sec., Wm. Geddes, M. D., 1719 G st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Pensacola single tax club No. 1. Tuesday evenings, K. of L. hall, corner of Zaragoza and Palafox sts. Pres., J. Dennis Wolfe; sec., James McHugh.

TAMPA.—Thomas G. Shearman single tax league. First Monday in each month, business meeting; Sundays, public speaking. Pres., C. E. Ainsworth; sec., J. H. McCormick.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 w. Alabama st.

AUGUSTA.—Augusta single tax club. Every Friday evening, Hussar hall. Pres., Ed. Flury; sec. George Haines, care of Loflin & Meyer.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec. F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax committee. Pres., John Black, box 512.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 633 Black ave.

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Camm of Murrayville; sec., Chas. W. Alexander of Jacksonville.

QUINCY.—Gom City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. Fifth and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

STATE.—Indiana single tax league. Pres., Henry Rawie, Anderson; vice-pres., L. P. Custer, Indianapolis; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st., Indianapolis. State executive committee, Henry Rawie, Anderson; S. W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton; Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Chas. G. Bennett, Evansville; Wm. Henry, Connorsville; W. E. McDermut, Ft. Wayne; T. J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis.

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

FORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermut; vice pres., J. M. Scherwogen; sec., Henry Cohen.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Sunday, 3 p. m., Main hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., A. V. Hahn; sec., Chas. Kraus.

EVANSVILLE.—Single tax association. Pres., Edwin Walker; sec., Charles G. Bennett.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South Third st.; sec., M. Richle, 923 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 N. 5th st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wm. Mosens, 900 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., F. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Ballance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Haversham; sec., J. K. Kinsman, 324 W. Broadway.

MAHARALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Hugg; sec., Hans Erickson.

MASON CITY.—Single tax committee; 1st and 3d evenings of each month at Dr. Osborne's office. Pres., J. A. Norant; sec., J. R. Mott.

KEOKU CITY.—Single tax committee. First and third Monday each month. Pres., Jas. A.

Ford, 316 Nebraska st.; sec., H. H. Hoffman Hotel Booge

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Single tax club. Open every evening, 504 w. Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolt; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

KANSAS.

ABILENE.—Single tax club. Pres., C. W. Brooks; vice-pres., H. Charters; sec., A. L. Russel.

GROVE HILL.—Grove Hill single tax club. Thursday evenings, Grove Hill school house, Lincoln township, Dickinson county. Pres., E. Z. Butcher; sec., Andrew Reddick.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday night at 8 p. m. at Natchez st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1237th st.

LEWISTON.—Single tax committee. Every Wednesday evening, 79 Summer st. Chairman, F. D. Lyford; sec., Joseph Walsh, 79 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p. m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John W. Jones, 29 N. Caroline st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

BALTIMORE single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 739 Franklin st.

Single tax association of East Baltimore. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 312 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

Neponset single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Louthrop, Wood st. court, Neponset.

Dorchester single tax club. Every other Wednesday evening, Field's building, Field's Corner. Rooms open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Pres., Ed Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building.

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Roimaine, 959 Tremont st.

STONEHAM.—Stoneham single tax league. Pres., Dr. W. Symington Brown, Stoneham.

LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. Pres., C. H. Libbey st., 331 Washington st.; sec., John McCarthy, 140 Tunson st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month at Reform club hall, 98 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence single tax club. Every Thursday evening, Col. J. P. Sweeney's office. Pres., Col. John P. Sweeney; sec., John J. Donovan, city clerk's office.

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Meetings first Monday evening of each month in Lyric hall, Bank building. Pres., A. H. Grimke, 60 Milton av.; sec., F. S. Childs, 40 Charles st.

MARLBORO.—Single tax club. Pres., G. A. E. Reynolds, 14 Franklin st.; sec., Chas. E. Hayes.

ORANGE.—Single tax league of Orange. First Wednesday of each month, pres. and secretary's residence. Pres., H. W. Hammond; sec., Charles G. Kidder.

NEWPORT.—Merrimac assembly. Saturday evenings, 48 State st. Pres., Dennis F. Murphy; sec., W. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Meetings fortnightly at Deliberative hall, Pleasant st. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

HAVERHILL.—Single tax committee. F. Berry, chairman, 11 Harvard st.

WHITMAN.—Tax reform club. Sec., R. Scott.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.—Tax reform association. Sec., E. C. Knowles.

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 14, Butterfield building.

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 803 State st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening at the West hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., J. A. Sawyer, 300 Lumber exchange.

South Minneapolis single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307 1-2 Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Public meetings addressed by prominent citizens will be held the first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's hall, Eleventh and Locust streets. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2735 Gamble street.

West End single tax club. Pres., J. H. Dillard; sec., W. B. Addington.

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 4 p. m., 6339 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge hall, 1204-6 Walnut st. Pres., Curtis E. Thomas; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hassenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

OAK HILL.—Single tax league. Pres., F. Debolt; sec., J. W. Miller.

SAVE.—Glen single tax club. Meets second Saturday evening of the month. Pres., W. E. Miller; sec., H. A. Sunder, Safe.

MONTANA.

STATE.—Montana single tax association. Pres., Will Kennedy, Boulder; vice-pres., J. M. Clements, Helena; sec., Wm. McKendrick, Marysville; treas., C. A. Jackson, Butte; ex-

com., C. A. Lindsay, J. R. Knight, Banbur Mulville, all of Butte.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus R. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 648 Newark ave. Pres., James McGregor; sec., Joseph Dan, Miller, 233 Grand st.

FOREST HILL.—Essex county single tax club. Pres., John H. Edelman; sec., Geo. M. Vescelius, Forest Hill, Newark.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathbone; sec., M. J. Gaffney, 43 Warren st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 193 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Thursday evening at 169 Market street.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., Jno. L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

S. ORANGE.—S. Orange single tax club. Pres., E. H. Wallace; sec., Henry Haase.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 934.

JANVIER.—Janvier single tax and ballot reform club. Alternate Thursday evenings, Janvier hall. Pres. W. J. Rice; sec., Sydney B. Walsh.

CAMDEN.—Camden single tax club. Pres., Louis M. Randall; sec., Wm. M. Callingham.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., H. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, Washington.

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. R. DuBois.

PASSAIC.—Single tax committee of Passaic. Pres., Oscar D. Wood.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting, first Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.; other Thursdays, social and propaganda. Club rooms, 73 Lexington ave.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Metropolitan single tax association. First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

North New York single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 2840 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 193 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 234 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 s. 9 st. South Brooklyn; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., James B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m., at 253 Evergreen ave. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Peutenkofer, 253 Evergreen ave.

Tariff reform club of Flatbush, Kings Co. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., Town hall. Pres., H. G. Seaver; sec., Geo. White.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom club. Meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwabacher's hall, cor. Vernon and Borden aves. Sec., G. W. A. King, 660 Academy st.

BUFFALO.—Tax reform club. Every Wednesday evening, Central labor union hall. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., H. B. Buddenburg, 824 Clinton st., E. Buffalo.

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 p. m.; 80 Reynolds's Arcade. Pres., W. Wallace; sec., Albert S. Campbell.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Sunday evening, Beaver block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse single tax club. 113 Walton street. Pres., F. A. Paul; sec., H. R. Perry, 149 South Clinton st.

FOUGHKEPRAIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p. m., 226 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albright; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p. m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

ELLENVILLE.—Single tax club of Ellenville. First and third Monday of each month, Canal st., over E. Bevier's drug store. Pres., Wm. Lambert; sec., Benj. Hull.

FLUSHING.—Single tax club. Pres., D. C. Beard; sec., Fred Sheffield.

FULTON.—Fulton single tax club. Pres., Edw. C. Rogers; sec., L. C. Foster.

NEW BRIGHTON.—L. Richmond county single tax club. Every Monday evening, Parabol hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. S. Coglan; sec., A. B. Stoddard, W. New Brighton.

OSWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan; sec., James C. Murray.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., Wm. Minchaw, 50 w. Main st.

TRIOY.—Single tax club. Meetings weekly at 576 River st. Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martis, 576 River st.

CORONA.—Single tax committee. Pres., P. C. Dandurant; sec., J. S. Crane 128 Ontario st.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, A. P. Slade; sec., Dr. Wm. C. Wood, 30 S. Main st.

JAMESTOWN.—Single tax club of Jamestown. Last Saturday evening of each month. Pres., Adam Stormer; sec., F. G. Anderson, 300 Barrett st.

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Rien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 243 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348 1/2 E. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m., rooms 301-2 Arcade, Euclid avenue. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's hall, Lincoln's inn court, 227 Main st.

(near P. O.). Pres., James S. S. 478 Central av.; sec., W. H. Beecher, Carlisle st., Mt. Auburn COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. T. Heneman 348 1/2 E. High st.

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 8:30 p. m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

MIAMIUSBURG.—Land and labor association. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beals.

MASSFIELD.—Massfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 46 W. 1st st.

TORONTO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 119 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., Wm. Adelsperger.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 E. Market st.

ZANESVILLE.—Central single tax club. Pres., W. H. Loughhead; sec., Wm. Quigley.

TIFFIN.—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. H. F. Barnes.

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 106 S. Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 E. 5th st.

AKRON.—Akron single tax club. Pres., J. C. McBride; sec., Sam Rodgers.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut Southwark tax reform club. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 p. m., at Wright's hall, Passyunk av. and Moore st. Pres., John Cosgrove; sec., H. Valet, 512 Queen st.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec., E. D. Burleigh.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, Havenor's hall

